# The New-York Times.

VOL. XX......NO. 6103. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

**The Austrian and German Emperors at Gastein.**

**Formation of a Progressionist Ministry for Spain.**

**Terrible Ravages by Famine and Plague in Persia.**

**Men, Women and Children Killed for Food.**

**Horrible Outrages by Indians and Whites in Texas.**

**A Fatal Railroad Crash on the Toledo and Wabash.**

### GERMANY.

**Movements of the Emperor—A Visit to the Emperor of Austria at Gastein—Relations With the Pope—Bismarck Duke of Luxembourg.**

BERLIN, July 26.—The Emperor WILLIAM leaves Ems on Tuesday for Coblenz and Wiesbaden. From the latter place he will proceed to Gastein, where he will probably meet the Emperor of Austria. The *Provincial Correspondence* states that the separate Ministerial department for Catholic affairs has been done away with, and that its abolition is due to difficulties originating in the decisions of the late Ecumenical Council.

LONDON, July 26.—It is rumored that Prince BISMARCK has been created Duke of Luxembourg.

### SPAIN.

**A Progressist Cabinet Formed Under Zorilla—Resignation of Serrano Removes all Obstacles.**

MADRID, July 26.—The following is a complete list of the new Ministry just formed by Señor ZORILLA, and all of whom have been sworn into office:

President of the Council and Minister of the Interior, Senor RUIZ ZORILLA.
Minister of War, Lieut.-Gen. FERNANDEZ DE CARDOBA.
Minister of Justice, Senor E. MONTERO RIOS.
Minister of Finance, Senor GOMEZ.
Minister of Marine, Senor BERANGER.
Minister of Works, Senor MADRAZ.
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Senor P. M. SAGASTA.
Minister of the Colonies, Admiral MALCAMPO.

Señor ZORILLA declares that all the Ministry are members of the Progressist Party, and will follow the policy inaugurated in the September revolution. There has been no difficulty in the formation of a Cabinet since the resignation of Marshal SERRANO.

### FRANCE.

**The Court of Cassation on M. Devienne—Financial Policy—The Pope and Mgr. Guibert.**

PARIS, July 26.—The record of the Court of Cassation, acquitting M. DEVIENNE of unworthy connection with the Imperial scandal case of MARGUERITE BELLANGER, says that M. DEVIENNE merely obeyed an honorable sentiment in preventing the publication of the letters. The *Journal des Débats* makes a sharp attack upon the financial measures put forward by the Government, and proposes the substitution therefor of an income tax. The Pope has, in a letter just published, extended his warm congratulations to Mgr. GUIBERT, upon his elevation to the Archbishopric of Paris.

**The Question of Taxes—Evacuation of the Paris Forts by Germans Consented To.**

VERSAILLES, July 26.—In the Assembly today a proposition was introduced to substitute taxes on salt and incomes for those on textiles and raw materials. Minister POUYER-QUERTIER opposed the proposition, but left it in the hands of the Assembly, by which it was finally referred to a committee.

PARIS, July 26.—It is said that President THIERS has induced BISMARCK to consent to the evacuation of the Paris forts still held by the German troops, and of the entire Departments of the Seine and Seine-et-Oise on or before the 31st of August. Many of the Communist prisoners, who were sent to different French forts, have been released.

### PERSIA.

**Ravages of Famine and Plague—Survivors Eating the Famished Victims—Turkey Draws a Sanitary Cordon on the Frontier.**

LONDON, July 26.—The English Consul at Tabiez announces that he has received and will forward to his Government most heart-rending details of the famine in Persia.

Special dispatches from Constantinople say the famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassan average three hundred daily, and so great is the distress that the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors, and men, women and children are in some cases killed to render the supply of food more abundant. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled by the exigency of the situation to draw a sanitary cordon along the border of its dominions.

### CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

**Release of Political Prisoners at Panama—The Guatemala Revolutionists Triumphant—The Chili Elections—The Peruvian Government Suspicious of Its Own Fleet.**

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 26.—The steamer *Henry Chauncey* has arrived, bringing advices from Aspinwall to the 21st inst. All the political prisoners confined in Panama have been liberated. Work on the Honduras Interoceanic Railroad has been resumed. Advices from Costa Rica report the country quiet and the Government strong. The news from Guatemala is that the revolutionists are in possession of the capital. President CERNA has been defeated, and has fled. Gen. GRANDOS is Provisional President.

Valparaiso dates to the 1st inst. have been received. EVRAZURIZ had been elected President, through the exertions of the priests. Callao advices are to the 14th of July. The Peruvian Government had ordered the disarming of the fleet, as a precaution against any trouble during the coming election. The inhabitants were much excited. It was rumored that PRADO had bribed the fleet to aid him in landing a large force in Callao Harbor. The English ship *Champion of the Seas* was considerably damaged by fire in Callao harbor.

Another version of the news from Peru is that the railway from Anisco to the sea was opened on the 18th of June; that the crews of the naval vessels were dismissed, but that the officers are retained for the present. The Government had granted a concession to a steam-ship company to run a line of steamers twice a month between a Chilian and a Peruvian port.

### FRONTIER BARBARISM.

**A Shocking Story of Cruelty by Cheyennes and Whites in Texas—The Account of an Escaped Captive.**

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—WILLIAM MACMOORE, an escaped Indian captive, has arrived overland at St. Joseph, with the details of one of the most bloody Indian outrages of the year: About the middle of June he started from Paw Valley, Texas, with thirteen other drivers of Blackburn's Government train for Fort Sill, Indian Territory. About 5 o'clock on the evening of the 26th ult., while crossing a stream thirty miles east of Fort Sill, they were suddenly attacked by 150 Cheyennes and white desperadoes. A battle followed, lasting a few minutes. Seven teamsters were killed, one was wounded and the rest were captured. The Indians tomahawked and scalped the wounded, and took MACMOORE, JOHN JONES, THOS. HAYWARD, HENRY BROWN and HARRY JACKSON and another prisoners. They bound them and sent them to the woods under guard. What disposition was made of the train is not known. The day after the battle one of the party attempted to escape, and was killed and scalped. They marched for two days in a northerly direction, and on Friday they halted, tied JONES and HAYWARD to a stake, cut out their tongues, lopped off their ears, and otherwise tortured them in the presence of other prisoners, and then burned them to death. BROWN, MACMOORE and JACKSON determined to make an attempt to escape. A few nights after, while the Indian guards were drunk, and the rain had loosened their cords, one got free, stole a knife from a sleeping savage and freed his companions. This was on the 5th inst. After marching some days nearly naked, they were fed by a friendly band of Pottawattamies. They reached Fort Riley on the 12th, nearly exhausted, and MACMOORE, proceeding to Leavenworth on foot, took rail to St. Joseph, where he has friends. He declares that one-fourth of the band were white desperadoes, under STANLEY, the Eastern Texas outlaw. They are dressed as savages, and participated in the cruelties with Indian zest. They had also with them as captives Mrs. BOWMAN, of Gaudaloupe Mountain, Texas, and a beautiful white girl named EMMA BAILY. It is supposed the band belongs to the tribe who made a demonstration on Fort Sill during SHERMAN'S visit. MACMOORE'S credibility is vouched for by reputable citizens of St. Joseph.

### RAILROAD ACCIDENTS.

**A Crash on the Toledo and Wabash—Six Killed, Four Fatally Wounded—Another Death on the Erie—Four in One Week.**

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 26.—A terrible railroad accident occurred at 6¼ last evening, on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, sixteen miles from this City, and two miles this side of Edwardsville, Ill. A freight-train of thirty-three cars, heavily laden with grain, going south at great speed, collided with a gravel-train, on which were a number of laborers returning home from their work. Six of the laborers were killed outright, and four others so seriously injured that little hopes are entertained of their recovery. About one-half of the remainder of the laborers were more or less injured, some of them quite seriously. The track was not cleared at a late hour last night, and the express-trains transferred their passengers at the scene of the wreck. The collision occurred on a short curve, and neither of the engineers was aware that another train was on the track until it was too late to prevent the collision. The engineers and firemen from both trains jumped off in time to save their lives. Both engines and a large number of cars were demolished. The names of the killed and wounded have not been ascertained.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 26.—JAMES CRAY, a trackman employed on the Erie, was standing near the track, at the Newburg Junction, near Turner's, while a car was being taken from the Junction train and attached to the Orange County express on the main track. When the car passed him he stepped on the track, not noticing that the balance of the train was also moving down. He was struck by the rear car and thrown down, and the car passed over his head, crushing him to death. He leaves a wife and four children. His widow's first husband was killed on the same spot, under almost the same circumstances. This makes the fourth fatal accident on the Erie Railroad since Thursday last. On that day a brakeman named WM. BROWN, was instantly killed by a coal-train at Sufferns. On Tuesday last brakeman EDWARD SALSMAN was ground to death beneath the cars here, and on the same day the little boy, SEBASTIAN SHIELDS, was mangled into a shapeless mass at Shohola.

### THE KUKLUX COMMITTEE.

**An Augusta, Ga., Editor on the Witness-Stand—What he Knows About Georgia.**

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Gen. A. R. WRIGHT was for five hours before the Kuklux Committee today. The General, in reply to a question, said he was a practicing lawyer and one of the editors of the *Chronicle & Sentinel*, at Augusta, Ga. He further testified that the people of that State were peaceful and law abiding, and that the laws are as fully enforced as they were before the war. The witness said that his law practice extended to ten counties, and from his personal observation and knowledge of the State he could say the negroes enjoyed all the privileges in the Courts accorded to the whites; in fact, the juries seemed to lean a little toward the negroes, from an apprehension that they might be suspected of doing injustice to them. In reply to a question whether he knew of white men having committed offenses against negroes, he replied he prosecuted a white man for the murder of a negro, and he was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced for the full term allowed by the law. In the same Court in the same county, a white man, charged with the murder of a negro, was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the first Friday of September. While these two trials were in progress, twelve white citizens of Washington County were arrested under the Kuklux law, carried 130 miles and tried by a United States Commissioner for assault and battery on negroes. They were kept in jail several days, but on investigation before Gen. SWAYNE and a carpet-bagger named LEE, they were acquitted. The witness said he had no reason to believe there was any organized band of Kuklux in Georgia for political purposes, nor had he ever heard of any. He, however, knew of a band of marauders, like MOSSELL'S gang, that extended through a portion of the counties of the district in which he lived, and the two white men convicted in Washington County were suspected of belonging to the band. A man named BESSE, who killed a negro, was found guilty by a military commission, but was pardoned by President JOHNSON. This same man not long ago killed another person, and was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be executed on the 4th August. Gov. BULLOCK reprieved him, and his friends said in order to have him pardoned it was necessary to make some arrangements. In answer to the question as to the nature of the arrangements, the witness replied that they involved the raising of a sufficient amount of money in furtherance of that design. The witness was interrogated at some length about the Georgia Legislature, the Republicans having in 1869 obtained a majority through the action of Gen. TERRY, acting, as he said, under the order of President GRANT, and also through the action of HARRIS, a master of transportation. While HARRIS was engaged in organizing the House a military commission, with Gen. RUGER at its head, was examining the qualification of the members. Gen. RUGER and his Board reported sixteen or twenty members to be eligible under the Constitutional amendments, and this secured a Republican majority. A Senator from the Forty-fourth District who had served two terms in the Legislature died. The man whom the deceased had defeated at the election having been asked what effect disfranchisement under the Fourteenth Amendment had on the public mind, the witness replied it was a cause of complaint among the people against the Government. The people murmured because the men heretofore accustomed to conduct public affairs were kept out of office, while their former slaves were now the law-makers. If the disabilities of the people were removed and they allowed to select their best men for the public offices, there would be no cause of complaint against the Government. The relations of the white and black races were perfectly harmonious. The negroes had been neither cheated nor swindled, but fairly treated. Difficulties frequently rose because the negroes could not tell, in calculating the shares of crops, whether one-tenth or one-third was the most. Frequently arbitrators were called in to determine the question for them. The witness having been asked whether he knew of any persons having been whipped by disguised persons, replied: A white man named FERGUSON was seized by a band of negroes, stripped, and nearly whipped to death by them. A negro man was prosecuted for living in adultery with a white woman; he was tried and convicted, but was pardoned by GOV. BULLOCK. The frequent pardons produced much mischief. A little while after the above-named convictions a white man was convicted for living in adultery with a negro woman, but through the efforts of Gov. BULLOCK'S prosecuting officer the man was discharged on a technical defect in the proceedings. The citizens whipped a white man and negro woman who had been living in shame. There was no politics in these occurrences. The people resorted to such punishments because of the mischiefs to society produced by the indiscriminate pardons of GOV. BULLOCK.

### THE AMERICAN GUARD.

**Movements of the Seventy-First Regiment—A Parade in Providence, and a Visit to Rocky Point—A Clam-Bake and a Ball—The Start for Home.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ROCKY POINT, R. I., July 26.—The officers and members of the Seventy-first Regiment New-York State National Guard, now on a visit to this city, are having a very pleasant time, thanks to the extraordinary exertions of the local military and leading citizens of Providence. This morning the visiting battalion, under the command of Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, who has joined us, made a parade through the principal streets of the city, escorted by all the resident organizations. The New-Yorkers made a handsome appearances in their full dress uniform and white pants. Thousands of people congregated in the streets and windows, and gave the command a true Yankee welcome. After a lengthened march through the city, the regiment took the *City of Lawrence* for Rocky Point, where all arrived at noon, safe and well. The crowd here we found to be great, and the visitors were loudly cheered.

The weather proved quite unpropitious, as a heavy shower of rain fell as the regiment disembarked. At 2½ P. M., the regiment was feasted upon a regular old-fashioned clam-bake. Twenty-five hundred persons being seated in a large room in the hotel, arranged for the purpose, while about twice as many more assembled outside. Notwithstanding the disagreeable, drizzling rain, the enthusiasm exceeded anything of the kind witnessed in this locality. It seems as though not only all Rhode Island, but all New-England joins in doing honor to the command. This evening a grand ball is in progress, the dancing having commenced about 9 o'clock. A splendid display of fire-works was the signal for the opening of the festivities. At midnight the drums beat the "tattoo," and the New-York boys marched to their steamer and went to bed, after a scene of great excitement. Everybody is now preparing for sleep, and the steamer is to start for New-York at 5 o'clock to-morrow morning. We expect to reach home in the evening, safe and sound, though a little fatigued by the events of the past three days. D.

### THE WHARTON MYSTERY.

**Mrs. Wharton's Remarkable Nerve—Her Daughter Still Sharing Her Imprisonment.**

BALTIMORE, July 26.—Mrs. E. G. WHARTON, now confined in the Baltimore City Jail on the charge of poisoning Gen. KETCHUM and attempting to poison Mr. EUGENE VAN NESS, evinces a degree of self-control that is truly surprising. She converses very freely upon the subject of the alleged murder, and in every instance when the matter is alluded to protests her entire innocence. She appeared perfectly calm and collected yesterday after reading the charges made against her by her sister-in-law, Mrs. J. G. WHARTON, who accuses her of having poisoned both Mr. J. G. WHARTON and his child. The accused pronounces the charges false in every particular, and complains that she is the victim of the most unfortunate circumstantial evidence. She speaks with the greatest confidence of the ability of her lawyers to prove her innocence, and the only time that she has ever evinced any extraordinary emotion was when it was hinted that a plea of insanity would be entered in her case. Her beautiful daughter, Miss NELLIE WHARTON, remains constantly in attendance upon her mother. The wan, pale cheeks of the young lady testify to her agonized grief, yet Miss WHARTON continues to bear up nobly, though her delicate constitution will, it is feared, succumb to the sorrow she experiences. Frequent ineffectual attempts have been made to induce her to leave the prison. The case comes up for trial before Judge ROBERT GILMOR, at the September Term of the Criminal Court.

### THE TEACHERS' CONVENTION.

**Appointment of Committees—Papers Read—Resolutions.**

LOCKPORT, N. Y., July 26.—All the trains today brought large accessions to the New-York State Teachers' Convention now in session in this city. It is estimated there are nearly 1,000 strangers here. All the hotels are full, and the women attending the Convention are entertained by the citizens. The weather continues beautiful. The Convention reassembled in Arcade Hall at 9 A. M. today, President STEELE in the chair. He announced the following Committees:

*On Inspection of Election*—O. B. Bruce, Binghamton; Edward Smith, Syracuse; A. B. Evans, Lockport; W. A. Welch, Onondaga Valley; C. C. Northam, Lewis County.

*On Finance*—D. S. Adams, Brooklyn; W. A. Brownell, Syracuse; William Hogaw, Waterloo.

*On Place of Meeting in* 1872—M. McVictor, Pottsdam; James Ferguson, Lockport; C. M. Ryon, Rondout.

*On Resolutions*—S. D. Barr, Penn Yan; J. M. Cassidy, Fredonia; Miss Richmond, Brockport; Miss Birdsall, Palmyra; D. D. Metcalf, Oswego; G. H. Barton, Rome.

Papers were read by C. S. HALSEY, A. M., of Canandaigua, and Prof. D. H. CRITTENDEN, A. M., of New-York. After disposing of some miscellaneous business the following resolutions were adopted:

*Resolved*, That a committee be appointed to correspond with the Superintendents and other school authorities in our several cities, and with School Commissioners, and to confer with the State Superintendent and Secretary of the Board of Regents, and report at the next annual meeting a system for securing correct and uniform school statistics.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to deliberate and report at the next annual meeting a scheme in detail for the re-establishment of an educational journal as the official organ of this association.

Adjourned until 2 P. M.

At the afternoon session of the Teachers' Convention papers were read by WALTER A. BROWNELL, Principal of the Fairfield Seminary; OLIVER MOREHOUSE, Principal of Albion Academy; Dr. S. S. GREEN, of Brown University of Rhode Island; M. M. BALDWIN, Principal of Groton Academy; W. M. JELLEFF, of Brooklyn, and Dr. CLARK, of Canandaigua. A large audience was present. Adjourned until 7 P. M.

## WASHINGTON.

**Prospects for the Fall Campaign in Ohio.**

**A Lively Contest Expected—Important Results Depending on It—Commissioner Pleasonton—Kaw Indian Lands—Jules Ferry Appointed French Minister—Miscellaneous.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Some information from private though trustworthy sources is at hand concerning the political prospects in Ohio for the election which is to be held Oct. 8. The election is one of great importance, as the Legislature to be then elected will redistrict the State for Representatives to Congress, and elect a United States Senator to succeed Senator SHERMAN. The Democrats have begun the canvass. They are troubled with the new departure, though they may not lose many votes by it. It is believed that VALLANDIGHAM would have committed the party in the State to it, and would have drawn some votes from the Republican ranks. It is, however, dropped out of the State canvass, and only appears in the nomination of State Senators, local officers and the like. About half the State senators nominated by the Democrats are new departure men. Senator THURMAN is for keeping the party on the old tack. The Republicans will open the canvass Aug. 24, at thirteen different points with popular speakers, and will hold nightly meetings till the day of election. Senator MORTON will speak on the 24th at Dayton. Other speakers from outside the State are invited. The State ticket of the Republicans, it is estimated, will have twenty thousand majority, less the number of votes which may be thrown for the Prohibitionists, ticket, which will be somewhere from three to five thousand. The real battle will be for the Legislature. From present indications this must be set down as doubtful, with the prospects of the Republicans slightly ahead. The districting of the State for the Legislature is peculiar, and so adjusted that sometimes one party and sometimes the other is profited by it. This year it seems to favor the Democrats. The questions of prohibition and the enforcement of the Sunday laws are exciting the Germans of some sections. If the Republicans carry Hamilton County they will certainly have the Legislature. This county gave a Republican majority last Spring of 1,600, but the Democrats are making their great fight in it this Fall. The best of feeling prevails in the Republican Party. The new departure of Gov. COX and his friends does not create the slightest disturbance or turn aside any votes. On the State ticket and national questions the Republicans enter the fight with unbroken ranks, and are sure to win. SCHENCK, HAYES, GARFELD and SHERMAN are the prominent Republican candidates for the Senate. Senator SHERMAN'S chances being apparently the best.

THE REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

It is believed, though it cannot be unqualifiedly stated, that Commissioner PLEASONTON'S removal will take effect Aug. 1, which is Monday next.

THE KAW AND OTHER INDIAN FUNDS.

The bids for the Kaw Indian lands in Kansas, which were advertised some time ago, have been received and are being assorted in the Interior Department. The bids are numerous, and many of them very favorable, and the trust fund which the sale of these lands will create will be considerable. Secretary DELANO is putting all the Indian trust funds into registered Government bonds, as being the safest and best possible investment of them. Recently $100,000 were thus placed, and as fast as former investments become due they are called in and reinvested in the same way. The fund from the Kaw lands will be similarly disposed of. The bonds being registered, the repetition of a theft like that which occurred during THOMPSON'S administration of the Department would not bring loss to the Indians.

THE FRENCH MINISTER.

The Government has official notice of the appointment of JULES FERRY as the Minister of the Government of France to this capital.

THE INDIAN BUREAU.

It is understood that there will be no appointment soon of a Commissioner of Indian Affairs. The Chief Clerk, Mr. CLUM, as Acting Commissioner, and the Peace Commission, will have the responsibility of conducting Indian affairs under the Secretary of the Interior, whose authority the legislation of Congress has left untouched.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

EXPENSE OF ADVERTISING THE LOAN.

Erroneous reports having been published of the expenses for advertising and negotiating the new loan, the Secretary of the Treasury has had a careful statement made of the amounts paid up to and including the 30th of June. The total expense at that time, not including the cost of paper or of the work of engraving and printing in the Bureau at Washington, was $314,568 63; of this sum $11,380 05 was paid for advertising in Europe, and 114,316 48 for advertising in the United States. The commissions to banks and bankers, included in the above sum, are $171,1801 9. Between $5,000 and $6,000 have been paid to two bank-note companies in New-York for engraving done by those companies. Mr. BIGELOW, Chief of the Division of Loans, who accompanied Assistant Secretary RICHARDSON to Europe, was appointed disbursing clerk, gave bonds for the faithful execution of his trust, and drew from the Treasury the sum of $5,000 to meet expenses in Europe. The difference between the item enumerated and the total represents the amount paid for telegraphing, expressage and other incidentals. The amount outstanding for advertising is very inconsiderable, compared with the amount already paid.

REWARD FOR THE ARREST OF GILBERT'S MURDERER.

Commissioner PLEASONTON, by and with the advice and consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, offers a reward of $5,000 for information that shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who, on the 14th instant, at the City of Brooklyn, N. Y., mortally wounded CHRISTIAN GILBERT, an officer of internal revenue, engaged in the discharge of his duty.

### THE WEATHER.

**Synopsis of Events and Probabilities.**

WASHINGTON, July 27—1 A. M.—The barometer has risen somewhat, but is again falling in Missouri and Iowa, with rainy and threatening weather. The pressure continues somewhat risen on the South Atlantic, and areas of low barometer which were Tuesday night over Lake Superior and New-Jersey have moved especially to the south-east and north-west, giving a low barometer with threatening and rainy weather central over Lake Ontario. The temperature has fallen somewhat from the Ohio Valley to Minnesota, and risen slightly on the middle and east Atlantic. The clouds and rain have generally cleared away, but have continued from Arkansas to Ohio. Clear and clearing weather is reported in the North-west and on the Gulf coast.

PROBABILITIES.

The weather will probably clear away on Thursday on the Gulf coast, Lower Lakes and East Atlantic coast, but will continue cloudy, with occasional rain, from Tennessee to New-Jersey. Rain will probably extend, also, eastward to the Mississippi, with increasing cloudiness on the Upper Lakes. South-westerly winds will probably prevail very generally from the Atlantic westward to the Lower Lakes and Lower Mississippi.

### THE STORM.

**A Yacht Blown from Her Anchorage at Cape May—An Unseaworthy Government Life-Boat—The Philadelphia Passengers Unable to Land.**

CAPE MAY, N. J., July 26.—The terrible storm here yesterday carried off the pleasure-yacht *Sunshine*, belonging to E. M. GRUBB, of Burlington, N. J., from the steam-boat landing, where she was at anchor. Only the mate and one seaman were aboard, the sailing-master having come ashore in a boat which was swamped, rendering his return impossible. The pilots refused an offer of $500 to take the sailing-master on board again, alleging that the Government life-boat was unseaworthy for such a heavy sea. It is ascertained, this morning, that the yacht is safe, having been brought up by her anchors on Middle Ground, between Capes May and Henlopen, and can be taken back. The steamer *Sue*, from Philadelphia, was unable to land her passengers, last evening, and put back into Morris River for a harbor. The weather today is beautiful, and bathing is highly enjoyed.

**The Amador Miners.**

SAN FRANCISCO, July 26.—Reports from Amador County lead to the hope that the trouble there may be settled without calling out the troops a second time. No new disturbances are reported, though intense excitement prevails there, and the leaguers are evidently ripe for mischief.

**Description of an Exciting Buffalo Hunt—Ladies Take an Active Part in the Sport.**

CHARLES B. MATTHEWS, formerly of Buffalo, but now a resident of Kansas, in a letter to the *Western New-Yorker*, gives an account of a buffalo hunt, participated in by himself and wife and Mr. WHEELER, formerly of Lockport, and wife, from which we make the following extract:

"An hour more and our eyes were gladdened by seeing fifty or sixty buffaloes, which proved to be the outside skirmish line. We drove in the pickets, and in doing so we reached the summit of an eminence, from which point we believe we could distinctly see through the clear air for the distance of fifteen or twenty miles, and all the vast expanse of smooth prairie from the river back as far as the eye could reach, was completely black with buffaloes, and how much further the innumerable throng extended beyond our vision we could not tell. But without the telescope all efforts of ours to comprehend their vastness would prove utterly futile. At all events here is an abundance of game, and we are after them. The ladies being anxious to participate in the sport, Mrs. MATTHEWS took the reins, and Mr. WHEELER and myself each took our carbines in hand, and we then drove slowly down the slope until within forty yards of the nearest squad, when an old fellow started toward the wagon. At first we thought him coming to pay his compliments to the ladies, but soon he started on a full run toward the river. I then fired on him, giving him a wound which greatly retarded his movements. The ladies then took the guns and we drove a little nearer, when a shot or two from them made him 'shuffle off this mortal coil.' This affair, which, to us, was full of excitement and interest, was scarcely noticed by the buffaloes near by, but by this time ourselves and ponies became so greatly excited that off we dashed for the herd, and just before we reached them they parted a little, so that as we entered their ranks we got good broadside shots at a distance of from ten to fifteen rods, and on we rushed like the wind. The ladies drove while Mr. WHEELER and myself fired almost as fast as we could pull the trigger. We were so near them we could see the color of their eyes and distinctly hear the balls as they struck them. But driving at such a rate we could take no accurate aim and as only a ball through the heart or lungs or one breaking the back bone will stop a buffalo, we had gone nearly a mile before we brought one down. Our ponies now being quite out of breath, we stopped and examined him closely. He was one of the largest of the herd, and his head and neck were covered with black hair from four to six inches in length, and from the shoulders back the body was without hair. This buffalo (as well as all others at this season of the year) was perfectly hideous in appearance. I should think a good, large buffalo like this would weigh at least 1,500 pounds. The shape and general appearance of the buffalo is so well understood by all that I need not speak further on the subject. It now being about noon we went a short distance, built a fire and cooked some of our fresh-killed meat, which we relished very much. As soon as ourselves and ponies were well fed we started off, and in an hour we were again among the buffaloes. In the afternoon we had several very animated races with them, each time killing some. For some distance our ponies could outrun them, but for a long run it would be safer to bet on the buffalo. I think we killed none but males, as they take the outside of the herd, hence you do not see the cows and calves until you get pretty well into the herd. During all noise and commotion occasioned by our chasing and firing, there were thousands and thousands of buffaloes in sight of us that kept feeding as quietly as if all was well, but regarding our performance as not worth noticing. Their numbers were so great that we seemed to be skirmishing a little among their suburbs."

**Statistics of Immigration at Boston.**

*From the Boston Traveller, July 24.*

The number of immigrants that arrived in Boston by water during the quarter that ended June 30 was 11,442, 6,777 of whom were males and 4,665 females. Of this number 1,878 were males under twenty years of age; 1,899 females under twenty; between twenty and forty there were ,128 males, 2,284 females; over forty years, 710 males, 461 females; and 61 males and 21 females age not stated. Of the occupations of the males 3,559 were classed as laborers, 1,016 as mechanics, 347 mariners, 309 farmers, 230 fishermen, 100 merchants, 25 clerks, 15 miners, 15 shoemakers, 14 students, 11 engineers, 10 traders, and the balance divided among 14 occupations, with 1,074 not stated, mostly children. Of the females 76 were seamstresses, 7 dressmakers, 3 tailoresses, 1,343 spinsters, and 3,236 not stated. Of their nationalities Ireland takes the lead with 2,794 males, 2,343 females. England came next with 1,316 males, 767 females. Nova Scotia furnished 1,056 males, 531 females; Germany 433 males, 200 females; Scotland sent 150 males, 119 females; the Azores sent 155 males, 102 females; Italy 123 males, 44 females; Cape Breton 106 males, 38 females; Newfoundland 53 males, 81 females; Prince Edward Island 98 males, 100 females; Sweden 107 males, 87 females, and the United States 236 males, 133 females, while the balance was made up from twenty different places. Of the whole number all but 619 intend to reside under the broad flag of the United States, which alone should be allowed to wave over them. Only five of this large number died on the passage; 2,444 were cabin and 8,993 came in the steerage. The corresponding quarter last year gave 14,020, showing a decrease of 2,578. They came in 275 different vessels, that brought from one passenger to 891 each. In the corresponding quarter of 1869 12,747 arrived.

**John Burns of Gettysburg.**

A correspondent of the Washington *Chronicle*, writing from Gettysburg, says: "Old JOHN BURNS, whose name is familiar to every man, woman and child of the country as that of the only inhabitant of the place who raised his hands in defense of his country and his home, lives in quiet plenty in his old house on the west side of the town. He is always delighted to talk to strangers of the battle of which he was the hero, and can discourse eloquently of the incidents of the fight, especially those in which he participated, as long as he can find hearers. The old man rarely enjoys his character of lion, and is somewhat jealous if mention is made of any one else. If one mentions the name of the young lady who was killed in the village by a chance shot, he remarks that that affair was a mere accident, and immediately changes the conversation to scenes 'nearer home.' But while such incidents as these are not agreeable to him, he can talk of the doings of some others of his neighbors, for they are of a character to display his own brave acts in a brighter light by contrast. The pusillanimous spirit displayed by some of the natives is as broadly known as the result of the battle. It is said that the only time these people were thoroughly awake and energetic in business operations was when they had an opportunity to demand shameful prices for the food and forage with which their barns and larders were groaning, from the men whose lives were staked in their defense. A story is related of one of these fellows who went to the General of the brigade which fought upon his place, and demanded payment for the fence-rails the boys had burned to cook the victuals for which this fellow had charged them a half dozen prices."

### TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Gen. BUTLER has told a member of the Massachusetts Temperance Alliance that he would soon publish a manifesto planting himself firmly on the prohibitory platform, and pledging himself in case of his nomination and election, if Boston cast her vote against him, to make the city as hot for rumsellers as he made New-Orleans for the rebels. The Alliance prefer to await his written pledge.

The new ferry-boat *Thames River*, built by the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad Company, to run on its line between New-London and Groton, made an excursion yesterday. The boat is a vessel of 850 tons. On the main deck are two tracks, which will accommodate six cars, a waiting saloon, engine, and a large kitchen.

A general Convention of nail manufacturers of the United States, representing thirty-six mills, which turn out 6,000,000 kegs a year, was held at Niagara Falls, yesterday, to arrange for a uniform scale of prices. Without definite action, the Convention adjourned to meet in Pittsburg, Penn., Aug. 16.

BENJAMIN ALLSTALLI, who was arrested in Boston for the robbery of the Dominion Bank, Toronto, was discharged yesterday, as under the extradition treaty he could not be held. FREDERICK RIGNOR, who was arrested with him, was held for having burglarious tools in his possession.

The bill to enable purchasers of railroads to take and operate the same, which is claimed to involve a plan for certain parties to get possession of the Boston, Hartford and Erie Road, was defeated by a large majority, in the Connecticut House, last night.

Postmaster-General Cresswell, Gen. Beale, of Philadelphia; Senators Spencer of Alabama, Rice of Arkansas, and Cattell, of New-Jersey; Gen. Walker, of Washington; Hon. John Tucker, of Pennsylvania, and Henry Clews are at Long Branch.

From $300 to $400 worth of spurious legal tenders and fractional notes is daily branded in the Redemption Division of the Treasury and returned to those who send it to the Treasury among parcels of mutilated currency for redemption.

R. J. BRIGHT, editor of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, has been arrested for alleged perjury, in swearing to false accounts as Indiana State printer. He was released on his personal recognizance until Thursday.

Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, refuses to sign the Stronsberg Railway contract, and his Ministers threaten to resign. Should the Prince find it difficult to form a new Cabinet, it is feared that he will abdicate.

The Ohio portion of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway was sold at Akron yesterday to Senator THURMAN, Gen. MCCLELLAN, and W. B. DUNCAN, trustees, for $4,435,500. There were no other bids.

The body of an unknown, well-dressed man, thirty-five years old, was found floating in the Schuylkill River, at Philadelphia, yesterday, with a wound in the head, apparently caused by a pistol-ball.

The bill consolidating the New-York and New-Haven and the Hartford and New-Haven Railroads passed the Connecticut Senate yesterday, by a vote of 13 to 5. It now goes to the Governor.

The decision in the case of the Kentucky war indemnity claims, has been further delayed, the representatives of the State desiring to make additional statements before final action is taken.

In the case of JOHN WALKER, alias Hoodle, in Philadelphia, the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death from a gun-shot wound at the hands of Policeman MEGARY. The officer was committed.

The Connecticut House of Representatives yesterday voted to adhere to its vote against the appropriation of $500,000 for a new State House in New-Haven, by a large majority.

CHARLES HOSMER, Esq., one of the oldest and most highly esteemed citizens of Hartford, died yesterday, at the age of eighty-six years. Many years ago he published the *Connecticut Mirror*.

HERBERT W. MELLEN, aged twenty-one, while in his room with his mother, at Lowell, Mass., on Tuesday evening, shot himself accidentally or otherwise, and died in a few hours.

The schooner *Stephen Hotchkiss*, with a cargo of coal from Philadelphia, for Boston, sunk in about twelve fathoms of water, near the Hen and Chickens, Del. The crew are safe.

The residences of Hon. WM. CLARK and O. O. AUSTIN, of Fort Plain, N. Y., were entered by burglars on Tuesday night, and valuables to the amount of several hundred dollars stolen.

Twenty-nine German societies of Cincinnati, numbering 7,000, favor repeal of the Sunday laws, and are circulating petitions. The Sunday law men are also circulating petitions.

In the Circuit Court, in Cincinnati, yesterday, Judge WILLIAMS presiding, the suit of MILWARD *vs.* The Western Union Telegraph Company was decided in favor of the defendant.

The obsequies of Father DI MARIA were celebrated in St. Joseph Catholic Church, Philadelphia, yesterday morning, and the interment took place in St. Joseph's Cemetery.

Mr. GOW, Secretary of the Trust and Loan Company of Kingston, Ont., was drowned on Tuesday night, while attempting to jump on board a steamer at Niagara.

Destructive fires have occurred at Fredericton, N. B. Fourteen or fifteen buildings used for the sale of ship stores were burned. The loss is estimated at $200,000.

TOM CARRIGAN, keeper of a notorious saloon at Petaluma, Cal., was shot dead by SMITH, also a saloon keeper, on Tuesday. Both were drunk and armed.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Eastern New-York met in quarterly session at Glen's Falls yesterday. Local prohibition was indorsed.

The third championship game between the Mutuals, of New-York, and Kekiongas, of Fort Wayne, resulted in a defeat of the latter by a score of 12 to 9.

The first Orange procession ever seen in the North-west marched through the streets of Winnepeg, July 12. They had banners and regalia, but no band.

If the Liberals of San Salvador carry the coming elections, they will guarantee religious liberty. The clergy are making a desperate resistance.

CHARLES OLDS, aged fifty years, has been committed, in Philadelphia, for an outrage on MARY ANCOTT, aged twelve years, whom he had adopted.

Disturbances have occurred in Canton, and a British gun-boat has been dispatched from Hong Kong to protect the foreign residents of the place.

Mrs. CATHARINE BRENNAN, aged seventy-two years, an insane woman, was run over and killed by the cars at Stockton, Cal., on Tuesday.

Paris is preparing to welcome Hon. ANDREW JOHNSON, Ex-President of the United States, who is expected there at an early day.

There are now in Washington three members of the Cabinet, Secretaries BOUTWELL and DELANO and Attorney-General AKERMAN.

The award of bids for the granite for the new State Department building will be made when Secretary FISH returns to Washington.

The Government of San Salvador has made a contract with an American to construct a railroad from the capital to Libertad.

An Indian incendiary was discovered on Battle Mountain, Nevada, on Tuesday, pursued to the Humboldt River, and shot.

The "Mysterious Pilgrims," a Philadelphia organization, are the guests of the Neptune Yacht Club at Long Branch.

The main building of DICKS' iron-works, at Meadville, Penn., was burned to-night. Loss, $20,000; insurance, $10,000.

Eighteen Communists are to be tried together at the first sittings of each of the French Courts-martial.

The American schooner yacht *Sylvie* is at St. John, N. B., with a party of ladies and gentlemen on board.

About 600 emigrants have arrived in Winnepeg, and gone to the Portage and Rat Creek settlements.

The second annual regatta at the Highlands of Nevesink takes place today from Jenkinson's Dock.

WM. LEACH was drowned at the Spruce-street Wharf, in Philadelphia, yesterday morning.

The steamer *Eastern Queen* left Lewes, Del., for New-York, at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

It is rumored that Cardinal ANTONELLI has summoned Bishop DUPANLOUP to Rome.

Secretary ROBESON visited the Philadelphia Navy-yard yesterday.

CHARLES MATHEWS is announced to play at Montreal next week.

The Connecticut Legislature will adjourn Friday forenoon.

Secretary DELANO returned to Washington yesterday.

## RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

**The Evangelical Alliance in St. Petersburg.**

**How the American Deputation is Entertained.**

**Prospects of the Successful Termination of the Mission.**

**Movements of the Emperor of Brazil at Liverpool.**

**The Successful Canadian Riflemen at Wimbledon.**

**Defeat of the Favorite for the Goodwood Stakes.**

### RUSSIA.

**The Evangelical Alliance in St. Petersburg—Their Courteous Reception—Prospects of their Mission—An Audience to be Granted by the Czar—The Emperor's Visit to the Caucasus—The Grand Duke Alexis and His Fleet.**

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 26.—The American Commission from the Evangelical Alliance have had several interviews with Prince GORTCHAKOFF, who has treated them with marked courtesy and distinction. Although offered sumptuous quarters at Peterhoff by express command of the Emperor, the members of the delegation continue to occupy their apartments at their hotel, where they are constantly visited by distinguished Greek and Protestant Christians. They speak very encouragingly of the prospects for the accomplishment of their mission, and allude to Prince GORTCHAKOFF'S cordial reception as an omen of success. The Commission will be accorded an audience with his Imperial Majesty some day next week. The Lutheran magnates who are now in St. Petersburg place strong hopes in the influence which the Commission will be able to exert in behalf of their faith at the coming interview with the Emperor ALEXANDER. On the other hand, those intimate at Court affirm that the Evangelical Alliance will be told that the statements in regard to the persecutions of the Lutherans in the Baltic Provinces have been evidently grossly exaggerated, but that the Imperial Government will order a thorough investigation to be made in order to demonstrate their assertions. The American gentlemen will then be referred to Prince GORTCHAKOFF, and finally crushed with kindness from the Imperial Palace. On Monday the Czar was at the Castle of Ingenheim, in Bavaria, where he was visited by the Emperor of Germany, the two Monarchs remaining together during the entire day. His Majesty of Russia left Ingenheim yesterday for St. Petersburg, and will arrive here to-morrow. Soon after his return the Emperor ALEXANDER proposes making a tour of the Caucasus, and will probably be accompanied by the Czarowitsch and his youngest son, the Grand Duke VLADIMIR, lately arrived from England. Great preparations are now being made in Stavrapol, in Caucasia, and Tiflis, in Georgia, for the Czar's reception. The Grand Duke ALEXIS is at Cronstadt, completely absorbed in the equipment of his squadron for the voyage to America. The fleet, which will be by far the largest that ever left European waters, sails on Wednesday, August 30, for New-York.

### GREAT BRITAIN.

**Courtesies to the Canadian Volunteers—The Brazilian Visitors—Death of an Actor—The Goodwood Races.**

LONDON, July 26.—The Canadian volunteers who recently came to England to compete for prizes at the Wimbledon rifle-meeting, and some of whom have been winners, have been entertained at a *déjeuner* given by English officers. They will soon return home. The Emperor and Empress of Brazil today paid a visit to the ship-building yard of JOHN LAIRD, (the builder of the *Alabama*,) at Birkenhead, opposite Liverpool. FRANK MATHEWS, the actor, died yesterday.

The Goodwood meeting commenced yesterday, and continues until Friday. The great event of today was the race for the Goodwood Stakes, (handicap,) of 25 sovereigns each, 15 forfeit, and 5 only if declared, with 100 added; second to receive 100 sovereigns; seventy-four subscribers, forty-four of whom declared. The betting before the race was three to one against the *Lady Hungerford* colt, thirteen to one against *Taraban*, and fifteen to one against *Claudius*. Fourteen horses started, and the result was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Ch. g. Taraban, by Rataplan, out of Wiasma, aged, 117 pounds | 1 |
| Colt by Wamba, out of Lady Hungerford, 3 years, 89 pounds | 2 |
| B. c. Claudius, by Caractacus, out of Lady Peel, 4 years, 121 pounds | 3 |

There was a great crowd of people on the course, which, lying in the estate of the Duke of RICHMOND, is a favorite resort for both the public and the nobility. The Prince of WALES, the Prince Imperial FREDERICK WILLIAM, of Germany; the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, of Russia, and the Crown Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, were on the grounds. The weather was beautiful. The result of the race was sent by carrier-pigeon from Goodwood Park to Chichester, and thence telegraphed to London. The well-known jockey, FORDHAM, rode the winner.

A discovery of concealed arms has been made at Liverpool, which are in some way connected with Fenianism.

**A Louisiana Crevasse.**

The Bonnet Carré Crevasse, in Lower Louisiana, though not yet dry, has left a landmarks that will long be remembered. It cut a channel 2,900 feet wide, supposed to be fifty feet deep in the centre at the time of high water, and flooded 200 square miles, including a number of plantations, besides destroying fourteen miles of the track of the Jackson and New-Orleans Railroad. The submerging of a large part of the city might, perhaps, also be properly included, though not directly caused by it. The renewal of that piece of levee will be expensive.

# CUBAN AFFAIRS.

**Disunion Among the Spaniards—Miscellaneous Serenades—Opposition to the Election Law—Recruiting for Volunteers—The Filibusters—Surrenders—Quesada's Proclamations.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

The principal strength of the Spaniards has hitherto been their union, they forming a compact mass socially and politically, and presenting a steel-clad surface to the shafts of their enemies. This iron-clad armor has been broken, a thin, but powerful wedge has been driven into the joints of the giant, and if some master mind does not take hold of the patient and refasten the broken rivets the damage may become irreparable, and the much-dreaded worm may make a formidable attack on the wood behind the iron. The cause of this commencement of disunion among the Spaniards is the long-talked-of, and much-discussed election question, which has kept all minds busy for over a week. The Madrid Government is urging the Government to inaugurate the measure; the Captain-General, his Secretary, and the Governor are trying to carry it out, but are met by a terrible opposition from the ultra-Spanish ranks, the said opposition having always existed, and received a head and defender in the person of Mr. JOSE RUIZ DE LEON, chief editor of the *Voz de Cuba*, who not only attacked the measure, but stigmatized all in favor of it as traitors to the country. The anti-electionists serenaded Mr. RUIZ for publishing a very sensational article on the subject, vowing eternal curses on the unlucky opposition, a split took place among the stockholders of the *Voz de Cuba*, and Mr. RUIZ resigned. The election party was "in clover," as Mr. ZABARTE, the Government Censor, refused to allow the publication of any more articles from the pen of Mr. RUIZ guilty of attacking a measure which the Supreme Government had ordered to be carried out, and the Casino Español discussed the question at length, and with much warmth. The casinos in the interior, principally under the control of the ultras, send resolutions expressing their regret at the separation of Mr. RUIZ. Another meeting of the shareholders was held, and Mr. RUIZ consented to resume the editorship of the *Voz de Cuba* on his return from the United States, whither he goes in a few days for the benefit of his health. On Friday evening, Mr. ZABARTE, the Censor, was visited by a horde of patriots, and treated to a tin-horn and copper-kettle serenade, and an attempt was made to perform the same opera for the benefit of Mr. RAMON DE AZAIRTEGUI, the Secretary of the Island. The Governor is also threatened with an exhibition of kindred musical talent, while the election party is quietly looking on, anxious to prevent an open rupture, but working steadily to gain adherents. My opinion is that the election will take place about Christmas, and that the ultras will soon be compelled to give way to their more moderate candidates. The *Diario* refrains from touching on the subject; the *Voz* continues to publish flings at the policy of the Government, and condemning its conciliatory course in pardoning prominent Cubans, while a weekly paper, the *Juan Palomo*, under pretence of being patriotic and liberal continues to publish articles which widen the breach between Cubans and Spaniards, and by its intended witticisms, which are anything but witty and approach coarseness, heaps coals of fire and prevents peace. The electionists and more moderate among the Spaniards know that the irreverent allusions to Cubans, and Cuban ladies in particular, are not the best medium of attractiveness for the moderate Cubans; but the *Juan Palomo* is too blind to see it. Many of the election party only wish to hold an election, send the members to take their seats in the Cortes, and then immediately address Congress that they have come because they are elected, and that they tendered their resignation, leaving the care and protection of the island in the hands of their Spanish brethren. This charivari business has produced much alarm at the already overfrightened population, particularly among the Cubans, who know that they would be the sufferers in the event of an outbreak, the negro element and the lower classes only waiting for a chance to play at "Paris Commune" in Havana, the party who charivaried the Censor being followed by a large number of negroes.

RECRUITING FOR THE VOLUNTEERS.

About three months ago a movement was inaugurated in Cardenas to increase the present volunteer force by sending commissions from house to house, noting down all able-bodied men, and making them join the volunteers voluntarily, but not accept any refusal to do so, especially from native Spaniards. The object of this is twofold—those who have done duty for the past two and a half years are perfectly willing that those whom they have hitherto protected and kept guard over should also do their share of work in consideration of living on the fat of the land; and in this they are right. But there is another and a very powerful reason; the casinos wish to increase the number of volunteers, so as to have a larger armed force with which to oppose the Election law, or any other Spanish law which may not suit them, and probably, as some say, to quadruple the existing force, and enable the Government to take a few thousand volunteers to relieve the garrisons in the interior, and allow the regulars to take the field. The Havana volunteers are doing the same as the volunteers, and many a poor Mambi in sympathies will dolefully don the volunteer uniform and wear the red and yellow cockade. It is expected that the volunteer force in Havana will be raised to thirty-five or forty thousand men by these means.

THE FILIBUSTERS.

The fighting about Santiago de Cuba with the Cubans continues, and the landing of the filibusters is as much of a muddle as ever, taking the information from all parts into consideration. Gen. PALANCA telegraphs that, on the 12th, he had an engagement at Santa Rosa with the insurgents, he calculating their loss at one hundred, between killed and wounded, and giving his own as nine killed and ten wounded. The most puzzling thing is a telegram, which announces that the steamer *Virginia* had arrived at Port Spain, Trinidad, without having been able to land the expedition in Cuba, and, at the same time, the correspondent of the *Diario* at Manzanillo, says, after giving an account of different encounters between the Spanish troops and Cubans, that "This will prove to you that two expeditions have already landed in safety," referring to the fight near Guantanamo, where the San Quintin battalion was engaged, and the other fight, nearly at the same time, where Gen. VELASCO, with Battalion España and other forces, took a hand. The *Voz de Cuba* also rectifies the fight of San Quintin, and acknowledges that out of the two hundred men engaged on the Spanish side, thirty-seven were killed and sixty-two wounded, the Spaniards carrying off all their wounded, including a Captain and Col. TOLLA. That bit of a fight must have been lively, when one half of the force was put *hors de combat*.

SURRENDERS.

Surrenders continue everywhere, and among the usual nameless crowd is Col. JUAN HALL, the celebrated insurgent leader and at one time the terror of Sancti Spiritus. It is reported that JUAN CARAZANA has also surrendered, and the *Voz de Cuba* announces these surrenders and the pardon in such a manner as to denote its bitter hostility to VALMASEDA, and its desire to inaugurate the general exterminating, non-reasoning and non-pardoning ultra-policy.

QUESADA'S PROCLAMATION.

Following are extracts from the proclamation issued by Gen. MANUEL QUESADA, distributed by him to the filibusters, when he bid them adieu in Venezuela:

COMPATRIOTS: When I left the shores of our country, it was not with the intention of abandoning you, or our cause, but with the firm intention of serving you in a better way. In the time that I have been absent I have only lived for the interest of Cuba. In Venezuela, the country of BOLIVAR, and patriots of like importance in the welfare of the enslaved, I have found great sympathy and disposition to aid our cause. From this country comes an auxiliary expedition to aid the patriot cause of Cuba, the vanguard of others, led by officers whose only ambition is to battle for the right. Cubans, the time of our independence draws nigh. Other expeditions are in reserve. I have arms, steamers, ammunition and equipments. Cuba shall be free. All journals in the places where I have been, give us their support. My heart is full of lively emotions when I hear the words of hope and the positive promises, so freely uttered, for our cause, and the rightful expressions of hatred toward the Spanish Government.

Cubans: Our brothers of Venezuela are waiting to receive us into the family of the American Southern Republics. They will not leave us without leaders for our armies, arms, vessels, and all that we may require. Spain has lost her prestige in America. Cuba places the stone upon her sepulchre. Cubans, take courage, be not dismayed. Another expedition, which bears the immortal name of BOLIVAR, will follow the Venezuelan vanguard. Others will follow that of BOLIVAR. South America will give her contingent to Cuba. What want you more? If this is accomplished, will I have spent my time in vain? Cubans, strive on, be not discouraged; the moment of our independence has arrived.

GENERAL HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE EXPEDITION OF VENEZUELAN VOLUNTEERS, AT SEA, 29th May, 1871. MANUEL DE QUESADA.

This proves the determination and desire of QUESADA to land arms, men and ammunition, and now it is necessary to wait and see if his hopes are fulfilled. Everything is very uncertain in this war, and time must always necessarily elapse before the truth is known.

ANOTHER EXECUTION.

News has just been received that the Cuban General, MANUEL LERDA, Ex-Minister of War, and CHUSHA CONSUEGRA, another insurgent leader, have been executed at Villa Clara, yesterday. QUASIMODO.

# THE TONTO CREEK MASSACRE.

**The Official Report—A March of Three Hundred Miles—The Slaughter of Fifty-Six Indians by a Body of Troops and Citizens—No White Men Killed.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, July 25, 1871.

The following is the official report of Lieut. MORTON of a raid upon the Apache Indians to recover stolen horses, in which fifty-six Indians were killed, eight wounded, and three rancherias destroyed. The affair which is here reported is the same alluded to in the telegraphic accounts as the Tonto Creek massacre. The report is complete, and needs no further explanation. It is understood that the action of Lieut. MORTON and his command is censured by the Peace Commission, and it is not doubtful that more may be heard from it when Mr. COLYER arrives in Arizona:

CAMP VERDE, ARIZONA TERRITORY, June 20, 1871.

*Lieut. George E. Ford, Third Cavalry, Post Adjutant Camp Verde, Arizona Territory:*

LIEUTENANT: I have the honor to report for the information of the Post Commander, that I left this post at 9½ A. M., the 6th inst., with Assistant Surgeon J. T. PINDELL as medical officer, three sergeants, two corporals, and twenty privates of Troop A; one corporal and one private of Troop E, and two privates of Troop G, Third Cavalry, and the interpreter, JOSE, as trailer. In compliance with his verbal instructions, that "you have thirty men and ten days' rations, I will expect you to do your best to recover the herd driven off from the Agua Frio Ranch yesterday evening, and to punish the offenders."

The command was well armed and mounted. Those connected with the pack-train of seven mules were mounted on mules. The command moved out from the post over Grief Hill to the Cienega. A mile from the top of Grief Hill the track of a single Indian was seen in the wood for a mile or so, when a trail of twelve or fifteen crossed the road. From the Cienega the command was moved in the direction of the settlement on the Lower Agua Frio, and at a distance of nine or ten miles from the Cienega. About 3 P. M. the command came to where a trail of seventeen horses and mules ridden on the run had crossed our trail. Although this was but a small part of the herd reported to have been stolen, I concluded the facts were exaggerated or a large portion of the herd abandoned, and so the command moved out on the trail as rapidly as the pack train could travel, and followed it until nearly dark in an easterly direction, it bearing indications that Indians were about fourteen hours in advance. As water was found in none of the cañons, and the grass was burned off as far as the eye could see, a dry camp, with poor grazing, was made, having traveled some thirty-five miles.

June 7.—At dawn of day, while packing, sixteen citizens rode up on our trail, and stated they were after the stolen animals, and would move on to water, and halt for breakfast. They were found some nine miles from camp, and after halting about forty minutes, the camp pushed on and passed down the twelve mile descend, and camped at the mouth of the east fork of the Rio Verde, at about 4 P. M., the animals much fatigued.

This day the command passed over ground that I never could have believed a command could pass. The command passed along and down declivities, where a single false step, a slip, or the turning of a single loose stone, would have hurled man or animal hundreds of feet below, and how the command ever accomplished a part of the descent is more than I can say, for it was all one could do to look out for himself. A part of the command was dismounted and placed upon the overhanging cliff, some hundreds of feet above, to prevent rocks from being rolled and dropped down as the command passed under, an advantage which would undoubtedly have been taken, as signs on the cliff indicated.

Mr. TOWNSEND, the acknowledged head of the party of citizens, called on me in camp and inquired my intentions in regard to future movements. Upon being informed that it was to follow two days longer, he replied that such were his personal feelings, but that many of his horses were failing, and they had provisions sufficient only to last them from that point back. He was informed that we could divide rations with his party as long as they would stay. The distance traveled this day was about thirty miles.

June 8.—At early dawn the whole command moved up the east fork, on the horse trail, about six miles; passed the point where Capt. HAWLEY, with this same troop, had an engagement in January last, moving over a very hilly country; the point where Lieut. ELTING and command last Autumn turned back, and finally where the trail followed by Capt. SANFORD last Summer came into the one we were following. This point was some twelve miles from the mouth of East Fork. The country was now unknown to every one of the command, and was probably never penetrated by white man before. Following the trail as rapidly as possible over the broken and rough hills and arroyoes, riding whenever possible, a part of the command had just made a descent about 2½ P. M., when the trailer reported that a halt for some time had been made at this point. The party had been supplied with mescal. Just then a signal smoke went up like a puff from the top of a hill, about a mile in advance. All in front of the pack train was moved forward at a gallop, the remainder were left to protect, and see safely down the hill the pack train. The trail soon divided, and as there was every indication of rancherias in the immediate vicinity, the command was divided and almost simultaneously two rancherias, a mile or more apart, were charged, and although warned by the signal on the hill, the rapid movement on our part took them by surprise, and the impetuosity displayed terrified them so much that their resistance was probably much more feeble than it otherwise would have been. After the engagement, at one rancheria, one dead body was found and one Indian mortally wounded, escaped. At the other rancheria thirty dead were counted, and three wounded known to have escaped.

Seeds of different kinds, beef, horse-meat, and various kinds of implements for raising corn and manufacturing bows, arrows, &c., &c., in large quantities, were destroyed, two small fields of corn, in a flourishing condition, were found near the rancherias; under the circumstances, they were not destroyed. The command was moved on about a mile and a half, and went into camp about 4 P. M., at the mouth of a northern tributary of the East Fork, having marched about twenty-five miles. Grazing at this point was very good. The direction traveled from from sunrise till 1 P. M. was directly toward the sun.

June 9.—Starting at early dawn, the trail was followed up to the East fork, about one and a half miles, when it turned south-west, up a wash from the Mazatal Mountains, changing to the south, over the foot-hills of the same range, it passed through three or four miles of cedars on the divide, and came out into an open country; fresh signs of all kinds were seen all day. Everything indicated that we had penetrated their country, where they thought they were living in perfect security; we passed the strongest indications of rancherias on our right and left, but the horse-trail was so fresh, no delay could be made. Passing over hills and across arroyoes and washes at about 11½ A. M. the trailer informed me that we were approaching a rancheria. The command was closed up and prepared for action, and moved forward until the rancheria was seen within an open approach, when it was charged. They tried to make a defense, but superior arms and the zealous bravery displayed, caused them to yield, or rather fly. Twenty-three were killed, and two wounded were known to have escaped, and no person or animal of the command injured. A large amount of property was destroyed; in fact, all they possessed except a few arms those who escaped had with them. Three live horses were recovered and one was killed in the action. One that was captured was so severely wounded he was ordered to be shot. It was claimed one or two horses were not recovered. I think this is a mistake, as all I saw at the commencement or during the engagement were recovered. Among other articles found was a new butcher's cleaver and a large number of butcher's knives; a Springfield rifled musket, with tape cap lock, and a Mississippi rifle. As the horses and mules were failing rapidly, the property captured not wanted by the command was destroyed. After collecting the command, trail still bearing south was taken, and followed about four miles, when, while on a high foot hill, three Indians, on two horses, were seen far below, across a cañon, about one and a half miles ahead, moving along leisurely, as if in perfect security, the command was moved rapidly down a ravine so as to conceal its movements while gaining the Mesa. Mr. TOWNSEND, leader of the citizens, being better mounted than any one else, left every one behind, and achieved a feat in the sight of the whole command which I would take pleasure in reporting in full did it not swell too much the report already too long. He killed two of the three, and wounded the third one severely, capturing two of the stolen horses, with their packs of horse-meat and beef, one Henry rifle and one Spencer carbine. The wounded one escaped, although seriously wounded, carrying with him a revolver. They fought until the last. There being water in the cañon, and tolerable grazing, and the command being very tired, a halt was made for the night.

June 10.—Early this morning the trail was resumed and followed some eight miles, when a trail bearing dim signs of wagon tracks bore the first sign of white men that we had seen for two and a half days, and still we knew not where we were. Following this track about a mile the trail left it, and in half a mile crossed a stream, which some of the command recognized as Tonto Creek. Halting to water, I was informed by some of the men that the command was eight days' march from our own post, and one and one-half days' march from old Camp Reno. The trail to Camp Verde was though a very dry, hilly region of country, where water was found in the wet season only, our rations would last but two days longer without a reduction, and the horses were failing rapidly, as well as the pack-mules. At this point, from existing circumstances, the trail which we had followed so long, and with such flattering success, was reluctantly abandoned, so that of the herd of 160 head of horses, mules and cattle, all but ten head of horses and mules were retaken from or abandoned by the captors. Old Camp Reno was found about ten miles from where the command struck Tonto Creek. At this point I met Capt. MILLS, Third Cavalry, on a scout from Camp McDowell, to whom I imparted what information I could, and my opinion of the intentions of the Indians on the trail I had abandoned, they being some twenty or twenty-four hours in advance at the time. Two days afterward the command reached Camp McDowell, where all were most hospitably received, rations and forage secured, as well as shoes and clothing for citizens and soldiers, of which we were much in need. The command left Camp McDowell on the evening of the 14th inst., and arrived at this post on Sunday, the 18th inst., having passed from that post over the established road, without incident of note, more than from the dry season of the year. The scarcity of water required long and tedious marches to be made, which was very hard for the animals in their jaded condition. The command was absent thirteen days, marched nearly or quite 300 miles over as rough a country as animals were ever taken during the hottest and dryest season of the year, getting water at irregular intervals, and getting nothing to eat but what they could graze, and that was very poor. The command had four engagements, killed fifty-six Indians, wounded eight, destroyed three rancherias with all their property, with several stands of arms, ammunition, bows, arrows, and other munitions of war, such as bundles of sinews, feathers, &c., for making bows and arrows, captured four horses, and returned without a man or animal lost or injured any more than from natural wear, or the loss of a dollar's worth of property, and on the trip having passed for two days and a half through the Indian country, where white man had never been before. I cannot speak in too high terms of praise of the commendable, zealous, courageous vigilant, brave, praiseworthy and unmurmuring conduct of each non-commissioned officer and private of the command through the entire scout, whether during the toilsome march, the dangerous vidette duty at night, or each and every engagement, and I take pleasure in appending a list of their names. The citizens conducted themselves in a most praiseworthy manner, being all old mountaineers, having excellent arms, and being excellent shots and used to Indian warfare, they infused their own impetuosity into the soldiers, and to them the success is to a great measure due, while deeds of personal valor could be recorded for both soldiers and citizens, with such ardor did every one enter into the spirit of each attack, where one achieved more than another, it was owing to the circumstances which presented themselves. The working of the pack-train was a perfect success, in no instance throughout the entire trip was the command detained to repack, or in any way adjust packs. I take pleasure in calling the attention of the Post Commander to the valuable services rendered by JOSE MARIA RUIZ, the Post Interpreter, who showed throughout the trip that he had not failed during his fourteen years captivity to study and learn thoroughly the trails, character, habits and custmos of the Apache Indians, or to cultivate a hatred which he allowed no opportunity to slip to satiate, yet was in no case brutal or heartless. He kept me thoroughly posted along the trail as regards signs, indications, &c., and in no case was he wrong or mistaken. To him also can I say the success of the expedition is to a great extent due.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.
(Signed) CHARLES MORTON,
Second Lieutenant Third United States Cavalry Commanding Expedition.

# THE NEW STATE CAPITOL.

**A Tour of Inspection by the Commissioners—Singular Ideas of the Bidding Contractors.**

From Our Own Correspondent.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

The new Capitol Commissioners start this morning on a tour of inspection of the several quarries of the country from which bids have been received. They will go to Concord, Holtwell, Portland, the Keene Quarry, and several other places, and propose making a thorough inspection. Although it is not possible to tell definitely what locality will receive the contract, it is certain that the needle points toward Portland with greater certainty than elsewhere, and we hardly fear making a false prophecy when we indicate that as the favored place.

A very singular idea seems to be fixed in the minds of the gentlemen who are endeavoring to secure the contract, of the omnipotent power of the New-York Tammany Ring; and each interest has been propped with the understanding that the Ring favored it and would back it. Why this fact is insisted upon, as a lever with which to move the minds of the Commissioners, is not apparent. I only state the fact, leaving others to draw their conclusions. Tammany never interferes with anything outside of the City of New-York, and can therefore have no interest in a building in Albany; besides, a three-million-dollar contract would have little power to divert the minds of that organization from the arsenals and City Hall of New-York. It must be merely the power of the name that is used, as in old times the coat and hat of the Great Emperor was considered sufficient to call the nations of Europe to arms. The trouble in this matter has been that several contractors have presented their credentials, backed by the sacred name. Had one man, or body of men, alone held the open sesame, the Treasury of the State had at once surrendered; but where so many held the key, the Commissioners were lost in as intricate a maze as though they had been left to pilot their own way. Tammany seems of late to be a dangerous guide.

The new Commissioners, like the old, seem to have trouble with our Controller, and are in something of a quandary about the $650,000 that was so laboriously forced into the Supply bill. In the past it has been deemed proper by the Controller to take money from any fund, and apply it to the payment of such necessary claims as this one of the new Capitol. This year, however, Mr. NICHOLS was requested to raise $100,000, that the Commissioners might settle up the Dix Island contract and have that off their hands. The Controller insists that he can not pay the money until it is regularly received, and that will not be until the middle of October, when the several counties pay the State tax into the Treasury. In the old time, when the Commissioners placed the whole matter in the hands of their Chairman, Mr. HAMILTON HARRIS, there was no difficulty in raising the money from the banks, but now the entire Commission seems to be anxious to have a hand in, and, like the cooks in the proverb, are likely to make a mess of the work. The Controller seems very anxious that his real position should not be understood, for what reason it would be difficult to imagine. The only rumor that would seem to give even the vaguest explanation of his actions is the report that Tammany has expressed a desire to renominate Mr. NICHOLS. Again, you see, whatever comes to the Democracy in any portion of the State, the New-York chiefs are present in the character of secret advisers. The energy with which Mr. TWEED last Winter defended Mr. BRIDGEFORD, the Superintendent of the Capitol, against a quasi charge made by Senator LORD, would give a reason for believing that there is a complication of which the New-York Ring holds the key. However this may be, there is a hitch, and one that is rapidly breeding dissatisfaction in the local mind. Already the remark is frequent, "What use was it to break the old Commission; the work was going on well; they understood their business, and had everything in running order. Now, everything is at odds and ends, and the whole thing has the appearance of a job."

There would be no difficulty in raising the money, if the right men were in the Commission. Mr. OLCOTT, of the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank, would find little trouble in advancing the amount needed; but a want of stability seems to exist among the Commissioners themselves, and from them has tainted the credit of the project.

If New-York parties propose to hold the money back until contracts satisfactory to themselves are made, then the action of the Controller is easily understood; if there is nothing of this kind, it is very curious why unnecessary trouble is placed in the way of a rapid advance of the work. Last Winter the Controller refused to pay over a sum of sixty thousand dollars that lay in the Treasury because of some technicality, and it was only after a resolution was passed by the Legislature that he would consent to let go his hold. It is evident that the thing now needed by the new Capitol is a capable financeer.

# THE SECRET ACCOUNTS.

**The Eighth Ward Aroused.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your bold onslaught upon the rapacious and unscrupulous gang that hold and control all the offices of the City Government, is daily receiving the commendations of all good citizens of each political party. The respectable people of this Ward, encouraged by the fearless exposure of fraud and corruption by the TIMES, are now organizing in order to be prepared to defeat any obnoxious person that may receive a nomination for office this Fall, even should it prove to be MIKE NORTON himself, who is the leader of the worst rowdy element of this district. His followers comprise those that escorted him home from Albany on board of the *Sleepy Hollow*, consisting of thieves, low gamblers, and ex-convicts, fourth-rate fighters, and some bad politicians, and quite a number of bounty-jumpers. These precious members of society begin to think that their chief is not going to be nominated, and if he should be, defeat stares him in the face. And it is rumored that his man Friday has telegraphed to him in Europe to come home at once. The TIMES is making it very hot, and things are looking dusty for his return to the Senate. NORTON's rapacity is only equaled by that of his masters' and his own ignorance and impudence. MIKE is Corporation Livery-stable Keeper, Baggage Agent at Castle Garden, Commissioner of the new Court-house and of Jefferson Market Court-house, (represented at the latter place by a dummy,) contractor for the sprinkling of Harlem-lane, for which he receives $30,000 annually, (it costs about $5,000 to perform the work.) In order to procure the above appointments, contracts, &c., from Tammany, MIKE only had to disgorge the following: One pair of coach-horses, one phaeton, one set of double harness, one whip, one robe, two blankets; total cost, $6,000. And now MIKE has the audacity to become again a candidate for Senator. But with the help of your paper, and the ballot-box protected by the people, (and I hope by the United States Government,) you may depend on seeing a man of intelligence elected to the seat in the Senate so long disgraced by ignorance. The people now want to be represented by brains instead of muscle, and honest men in place of thieves. EIGHTH-WARDER.

**A Convinced German.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your exposure of the rascalities of the Ring is worthy of praise, and shows that there is still a paper independent enough not to be bribed. Until recently, I always took the *Tribune*, but that paper has disgraced itself by supporting the Ring for the sake of keeping the Corporation advertising, and I hope all respectable people will dispense with it. Let Americans and Germans wake up and take the City out of the hands of the Irish. It is with shame that we must acknowledge that the two hundred thousand Irish govern the greatest City in America. I am glad that you will publish your exposé in German, also, for that will give the Germans in New-York a chance to get posted on City affairs. The *Staats Zeitung* is the only paper that has an extensive circulation among Germans, and, consequently, Germans are led by it. That paper yesterday published Mayor HALL's reply to your charges, but never allowed its readers to see the charges. Let Germans not be deceived, as I was, that the principles of the so-called Democratic Party in this country are the same as they are in Germany. What the Republican Party want is a fearless, independent and honest German Republican paper. The *Staats Zeitung*, during the last ten years that I have read it, has not said one word about the shameful misrule and corruption that reigns here, but has always praised and landed the City thieves to the skies. Hoping that you will continue to stir up the people of New-York, I remain yours respectfully,
C. J. WICHMANN.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**Another Reader of the Staats Zeitung.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, "A German-American," whose communication to you appeared in your issue of the 25th inst., is, I desire to state, right, when he says that if you will continue in each number of your paper in pressing Messrs. UHL, OTTENDORFER & CO. to questions, as you did in yesterday's issue, the *Staats Zeitung* will be forced to enter into discussion on the "Ancient Order Hibernian and Slippery Dick" topic, now before the people. Up to date the only article the *Staats Zeitung* has published is the "would-be whitewashing" reply of Mayor O'HALL to you, and that is all. What does the *Staats Zeitung* suppose that its readers can make out of this letter? Nothing! Thousands and thousands of its German readers are honest, hard-working people, who read only in their leisure hours, do not have much time to discuss public affairs any further than the general topic and elections, and therefore don't know if they are swindled out of their money by scoundrels whom they have elected to offices of trust, and who get rich by sucking the last drop of blood out of poor people's veins, or in other words, steal the last penny of hard-earned money from their fellow-countrymen and constituents, and all under the cover of "German honesty." You need not to go only to the City Hall for material of such proofs, go anywhere all over the City, go to Judge KOCH's Civil Court, and you will find the same swindle, and all under the protectorate of our "Almighty Tammany." A good many of the Germans take the *Staats Zeitung* because it contains more news than its contemporaries do, and therefore it is taken by thousands who otherwise would not read it. I for one take it, besides the TIMES, in my house, merely because it brings news which the New-Yorker *Demokrat* has not got; has advertisements which do not appear in other German papers, in fact employs more help to gather news than the others do, and for that reason only I and thousands of others take the *Staats Zeitung*, but the majority look upon it (as your truthful correspondent states) as their "political Bible." I most sincerely beg you not to let this matter drop, and to go on in its good cause by showing these thieves and scoundrels up, who are a disgrace to the German population of this City.
Yours, very truly,
GERMAN ANTI-HIBERNIAN.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Prophetic Correspondent.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I am obliged to you for opening the skylights of the Controller's office of this municipality. A change of atmosphere is needed. I have been a resident of the City of New-York since 1832, and now, looking over the financial and municipal developments which have kept pace with its enlargement and growth, I am at a loss to tell which increases most, the City itself or the moral declension of its present rulers. If you will allow a figure to be drawn, I would say that it appears that the command had gone forth to the four fallen angels to pour out their phials of wrath upon this great Babylon, and that now we are beginning to see the scorching fire, the blood of dead men, the darkness in the councils of rulers, where integrity and justice has been laid aside for the spoils of deceit and robbery, and as the light breaks in, the unclean spirits come out like frogs working the works of the devil; and soon we hear from behind the imperial throne of Tammany, it is done.
RHO BETA.

**Concerning Marshall O. Roberts.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The *Tribune* of this date contains a letter from MARSHALL O. ROBERTS, pleading that he did not see the accounts you have recently published when he signed the report last Fall that "the financial affairs of the City were administered in a faithful and correct manner," and that if he and his coadjutors had, he "does not know how he could have detected them."

Mr. MOSES TAYLOR and Mr. J. J. ASTOR have not appeared in print up to this date, but probably when they do they also will not "know how they could have detected them." You have saved them all that trouble by detecting the frauds yourselves, and now that they are matters of public knowledge, what do Messrs. ROBERTS, ASTOR and TAYLOR propose to do about it? They have now an opportunity to vindicate themselves from the public estimation of their acts, and it remains to be seen whether they are men enough to do it. Will they act upon the information they now have, or will they assist the officials to screen themselves from the consequences of their acts by pretending it is no concern of theirs? Come forward, gentlemen, and do your plain duty in the premises. E. W.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Cotton Merchant on the Great Issue.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I thank you sincerely for your noble and fearless course of late in your declaration of war, singly and unaided by your fellow-dailies, upon the imperial swindling of our City rulers. I cannot believe you need my thanks, but that you richly deserve them, and the generous thankfulness as well as the personal and material support and encouragement of all high-minded and honorable men and women and children throughout the country, I certainly believe. That you have such thanks and aid — or will have it — I have no reason to doubt. Guiding a great daily in its course, in war upon such magnificent robbery and against such odds, calls for much manly courage, and you have taught me fully in your course that you have the stuff in generous supply. As far as you are concerned, I do not believe you intend the fight will end with the first battle, and I earnestly hope there is true honesty enough in this great City to fill the ranks, and keep them full, as you lead on in hunting out and driving out those villains and their villainy.

I was told, today, by the man who sells me the TIMES, that he was compelled to keep them out of sight from fear of personal violence, as he had been threatened with having his windows and head broken if he kept the paper for sale. Still it was about the only morning paper he had sale for just now.

It is a very gratifying thing to your friends, and you are not the least to share in that gratification, that you have placed your journal in front of almost every intelligent and high-minded reader in this City—I might almost say this country. And if you do lose the advertisements of a few corporations, whether in or out of the Ring, the wave of appreciation is giving evidence daily of feeling for you, and you may rest well assured that you will not long hence, if you do not already, feel in material, as well as in a moral sense, the great tidal wave of popularity. Its like, I believe, will be unknown to journalism. COTTON.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**More Light Wanted.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

In your fearless and faithful exposures of the "Ring" you have done bravely and well and I am glad to see that your works are being appreciated and acknowledged by the public; but I feel very anxious about the result upon our moral community.

You have pretty thoroughly exposed some of the active agents in some of the villainous transactions of the day, and you have also named some of the more guilty participants, connivers and excusers of those criminals; but you have not, and I do not see how you can, lay bare all the rascalities of that kind constantly occurring, and the danger is that the few virtuous people will thoughtfully conclude that all the fraud and corruption has been made known to them.

Another danger is that those who participate in, connive at, and excuse those frauds, and who are really the most guilty parties, may escape exposure and reprobation. The common thief cannot well succeed without the assistance of the receiver; neither can these big villians so well swindle and rob without the assistance of accomplices outside the Ring. You have named some of the more immediate participants, but the outer circle is very large, and includes many reputable and professing Christian men—men who give largely and ostentatiously to our literary, religious and benevolent institutions, whose reputation is thereby established, and, in some cases, sanctified and made invulnerable. A blow struck at such transgressors is very apt to rebound upon the assailant. Few have the moral courage to strike in that direction. Have you? If so, there is an abundant work before you.

For instance, in one of your expositions you name a Mr. KEYSER as the recipient of $142,389. A few months since much was said of the endowment of the Strangers' Hospital by a man of that name. Was this very benevolent man the same above named? and was it the same money so fraudulently taken from our county treasury which endowed the Hospital? If so, is not the credit for that endowment misplaced? Is not the hospital really a county institution? But, perhaps, this system of benevolence has become too common to be disturbed. It is said that a large proportion of the public benevolence of the day comes from similar sources, and goes for the same purpose, viz.—hush-money—and thus fraud and all kinds of corruption are sanctified and made respectable.

There is one other matter in the Court-house job which some of your readers would like you to ventilate, viz., the iron contract. The parties interested in that have suddenly become rich, and at the same time have secured a great name for benevolence. Can you explain that matter? And the marble and glass contracts. Do you know anything about them? They may be all right. If so the parties are suffering in reputation wrongfully. If it costs so many millions to repair a new building, it will be interesting to know how much the same building cost for its construction. How much has gone to the architect? How much to the Ring proper? And how much may be credited to ostentatious benevolence?

What think you, Messrs. Editors, is stolen money acceptable to the Lord? Can honest managers of religious benevolent institutions accept gifts so tainted with corruption and dishonesty? Does not the acceptance of such funds make the acceptors parties to the crimes? These questions have been mooted. Your opinion may help to a solution of it. Will you give it? B. D. G.
CONNECTICUT, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Fervent Aspiration.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Keep on, and may God bless you. I believe that even in your Courts (they being disgusted with their own corruption) you can now get judgment against those thieves. We have our share of them living up here with us.
SOUTH NORWALK, CONN.
SOUTH NORWALK, Conn., Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**Call a Meeting.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

It occurs to me that the proper way to bring HALL, CONNOLLY, TWEED and the other culprits of the Tammany Ring to swift retributive justice, would be for a number of our prominent, heavy tax-paying citizens, (both Democratic and Republican,)—gentlemen who stand high in the community—to sign a call for a public meeting at the Academy of Music, and there adopt such measures for the criminal and civil prosecution of these men as will redeem the fair fame of our City and award them the punishment they so richly deserve. Action is what is needed—action! action!
A PENITENT DEMOCRAT.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Question for the People.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

If a County Court building that could be built for less than a million and a half, cost the public, including pickings and stealings, about $10,000,000, what will the Viaduct Railway, estimated at $50,000,000, cost ere it is finished, if that time ever comes?

Let capitalists ponder on these facts. S. B.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Surrender at Hand.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

You deserve and must receive the thanks and congratulations of all honest men, of whatever political faith, for your fearless, steady and victorious assault upon the Ring. Your big gun, loaded with facts, has made an irreparable breach in the walls of Thieves' Castle, in New-York. Already signals of distress are hung out, and the unconditional surrender is at hand. The NEW-YORK TIMES has done the fighting; let its neighbors do the cheering. Yours for the right. J. H. S.
BROOKLYN, E. D.

**The People Are With Us.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

The increased circulation of the TIMES, and the indorsement of the respectable Press throughout the country, should convince you that the people are with you. There has not been such fluttering and dismay among the unterrified for years. We have for a long time been convinced of the rascality and corruption of the Ring, but wanted a leader to give unity and concert of action. Now the hour has come, and the man. You deserve great credit for your courage and perseverance. It takes a long time to rouse the people, but when they are roused they are as irresistible as the mountain avalanche. Let TWEED, CONNOLLY and HALL beware. The Ides of November are approaching. BRUTUS.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

**A Catholic's Protest.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

For more years than I care to menton, I have been a constant reader of, and subscriber to the TIMES, believing and sustaining on all occasions that belief, that it was the only independent, fearless and unpurchaseable journal in New-York, but the course it has pursued since July 12, has shaken my faith, weakened my adhesion and made me very skeptical of good faith generally. I may as well preface my list of grievances by the statement that I am a Roman Catholic, on one side at least of Irish parentage and individually, neither of Irish nor American birth. Now the TIMES published last week a letter signed an "American Catholic" which I was lead into reading from the first paragraph. Before I had reached beyond the third one, and at the close, I felt satisfied that no Catholic ever penned one line of it, and my indignation was not small at the pitiful falsehood of the signature. I felt as though I should like to ask the editor of the TIMES, if he believed the statements in that letter, or that they had emanated from a Catholic. If he does not know that every Roman Catholic, with any right to the name, from the Archbishop down to the humblest of his flock, deplores and deprecates this wretched contest which has been going on for years, and feels indignant that his religion must bear the onus of acts which it abhors and condemns. Can the TIMES be surprised, if, as it has stated, that the Archbishop referred "with bitterness" to the Orangemen previous to their procession? Must he not have felt then, and since, as we all do, the un-American injustice of laying the burden of this terrible outbreak upon Catholic shoulders, simply because, as in Ireland, the Orangemen, who are usually Protestants, and antagonistic to the rest of their countrymen, generally Catholic, chose to transfer or rather perpetuate their national feud on a foreign soil? Why not give them their national appellation, "Orangemen" and "Hibernians?" Is the TIMES now going to raise a religious war without a higher aim than pandering to a mistaken impression among our people, an impression given by itself, for the TIMES is admitted to create, not to follow, public opinion?

Was not the late German procession and glorification a Protestant one? Were not its members to a man almost Protestant? Yet, did the Catholics, French or Irish, interfere, or manifest any desire to interfere with it in any manner? Would these quarrelsome Hibernians—quarrelsome only when their national foes are before them—give a thought to any merely "Protestant" procession? Now, Mr. Editor, please be fair—a right act may be graciously done, and is all the more gracious for the manner of its doing—admit the truth as it is, and don't put any more of wrong-doing at the door of Catholics than perforce they must bear as a body. As for the men in power, and their evil deeds, which you alone have had the courage and the sturdiness to expose and unflinchingly prove, their corruption is visited on all religions alike. That PETER B. SWEENY is a practical Catholic, or that RICHARD O'GORMAN is a member of the Roman Catholic Church, as it defines them, those who "confess and receive the blessed sacrament at least once a year," I do not believe. OAKEY HALL is a Presbyterian; FISK is supposed to be a Jew, and TWEED is a Methodist, for many years a member of the Willett-street Church—so please don't put their misdeeds all on their "Catholicity." The truth is that we are all, Protestants and Catholics alike, to blame for our present wretched Municipal misrule. When all intelligent men, irrespective of creed, will throw aside their selfish love of ease and take an active part in securing the greatest good to the greatest number, when they break the shackles of indolence that have so long bound them, and prove energetic workers in the common cause, we can look for something better than the farce of local government which we now groan under. Were there more real Catholicity, less intolerance, more earnest, persistent workers, among our wealthier and educated classes, we should not have become, as we are now, we New-Yorkers, judged by our municipal rulers, the disgrace of these United States, and the scoff of Europe. Shame on us, for a lazy, self-seeking, evil-bearing people.

Yet out of evil may come good, and if the events of the last fortnight only lead us to reflect, they may not have been permitted in vain, they have shown whither we are drifting. It is our own fault if those demagogues are in power, who have lead on and incited the worst passions of a people; who, strangers on our soil, have seen those of their country lording it over the native-born citizen, and so have dared to transfer, as a national feud of their own, endeavoring to fight it out here to the bitter end, as they could not in the land from whence they came. But in the name of all Catholics the world over, I protest against every word written or published which would give a "religious" origin to this strife. Let us bear the burden of the faults or the shortcomings which are ours, but no more. In my old-time faith in you, Mr. TIMES, and in your fairness, I hope you will put in print what I have written, but if not, why I can only feel I have said what it seems to me every Catholic certainly would like to say on this now sad and engrossing subject. H.
NEW-YORK, Sunday, July 23, 1871.

**A Pilgrimage Suggested.**

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your correspondent, CHARLES NORDHOFF, in your issue of yesterday, advises "every citizen whose taxes have been raised to meet the furniture, curtain and plastering bills of the new Court house, to go and look at it with his own eyes." I second the motion. I suggest that the people of New-York commence a general pilgrimage to the Court-house at once. Go by twos and threes and thousands. Let us at least make a demonstration! If 20,000 citizens every day promenaded through this lazar-house of fraud and corruption, to see with their own eyes the proofs of the villainy of their rulers, it might have a tendency to wake up a sentiment of virtue which ultimately would lead to reform. Let us all go on a moral pilgrimage and take a look at the new Court-house. Twenty thousand today to begin the pilgrimage. CITIZEN.
NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 27, 1871.

**Embezzlement by a Jeweler's Clerk.**

THOMAS SWANSTEN, a young man, residing at No. 150 Bayard-street, Williamsburg, was arrested a few days ago, and committed for examination, charged with embezzling $100 from MILFORD & CO., of No. 1 Bond-street, New-York, by whom he was employed as book-keeper. On Tuesday, however, it was discovered that, previous to the discovery in question, SWANSTEN had embezzled $1,200 and a considerable quantity of jewelry. On learning this state of facts, they put the case in the hands of Detective FROST, of the Brooklyn force, who, after much trouble, succeeded, yesterday, in recovering $450 of the money and about $50 worth of jewelry. The jewelry was identified.

**Probably Fatal Accident.**

Monday night, about 1 o'clock, FRANCIS SARNAHEL, who lived on the third floor of No. 224 Third-street, arose from the lounge on which he had been sleeping, and, intending to go down stairs, walked toward what he thought was the door, but which was an open window, and he fell to the rear yard, receiving injuries which are expected to prove fatal. Some malicious persons having started a report that he had been pushed from the window by his wife, Coroner KEENAN yesterday took the ante-mortem examination of the injured man, which shows there is not the least foundation for the story, as SARNAHEL declared he was alone in the room when he fell from the window.

**Police Trials.**

At a session held yesterday afternoon Commissioners MANIERRE and BARR investigated the following cases:

Patrolman HARRISON, of the Fifth Precinct, was charged by Capt. PETTY with being so much under the influence of liquor on the 23d inst. as to be unfit for duty. Capt. PETTY, Sergt. VREDENBURGH, Patrolman COLLINS and others testified that he was under the influence of liquor in the Station-house, and Patrolman COLLINS noticed him to be in that condition before he entered the Station-house. The accused claimed to have taken a dose of medicine in which there was some liquor. The case was referred to the Board. A similar charge was made against Patrolman KELLY, of the Eleventh Precinct, whom Sergt. WEYMES charged with entering the Station-house in a staggering condition. The accused produced several witnesses who testified that he was entirely sober.

Sergt. ALLEN, Tenth Precinct, was charged by Roundsman KELLY with using disrespectful language concerning Superintendent KELSO. The story was that ALLEN had said, on the evening of the 13th inst., on the steps of the Station-house, that HALL and KELSO had intended to surrender the City into the hands of the mob, and were part of the mob. Sergt. ALLEN denied the charge, and said that the whole conversation between him and KELLY was that the latter remarked that if it had not been for the military there would have been no bloodshed, and ALLEN answered that if the military had not been there the mob would have eaten up the Police. KELLY then said "that order was the wisest ever issued," and ALLEN answered, "they do not appear to have thought so, as they revoked it." He called a large number of witnesses to show that he had always spoken in the highest terms of Superintendent KELSO, and the case developed an extraordinary amount of bad feeling between the Sergeants and men of the Precinct. The case was referred to the Board.

# BASE-BALL.

**Games to be Played This Week.**

Today the Athletic Club of Philadelphia is to arrive in town to play the first of a series of games with the Eckford Club.

On Friday the Olympics of Washington and the Haymakers of Troy play their fourth game together on the Union Grounds. This will be one of the championship series, and, no doubt, a fine contest. It is to be hoped that no more cowardly attacks on the Haymakers will disgrace the Brooklyn ball-grounds, as on the occasion of the last Haymaker match.

**Resolute vs. Harmonic.**

The Resolutes, of Elizabeth, N. J., visited the Capitoline Ground, yesterday, and played the Harmonics, of Brooklyn, with the following score:

| RESOLUTE. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. | HARMONIC. | R. | 1B. | PO. | A. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Forsyth, l. f. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | Bennet, 1st b. | 1 | 0 | 11 | 1 |
| Lang, 3d b. | 3 | 3 | 4 | 2 | Lewis, l. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Austin, 2d b. | 4 | 3 | 3 | 1 | Clark, p. | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 |
| H. Campbell, p. | 1 | 3 | 0 | 4 | Murphy, r. f. | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| "Edwards," s. s. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | Stileck, 3d b. | 1 | 0 | 3 | 1 |
| Beardsly, c. f. | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | McEwan, c. | 2 | 2 | 5 | 1 |
| M. Campbell, 1 b. | 2 | 3 | 11 | 0 | Larkin, c. f. | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Farrow, c. | 1 | 3 | 5 | 3 | Marvin, 2d b. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| J. Campbell, r. f. | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | Penniman, s. s. | 1 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| Total | 17 | 21 | 27 | 14 | Total | 9 | 8 | 27 | 13 |

RUNS SCORED IN EACH INNING.

| | 1st. | 2d. | 3d. | 4th. | 5th. | 6th. | 7th. | 8th. | 9th. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Resolute | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 2—17 |
| Harmonic | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0—9 |

Runs Earned—Resolute, 9; Harmonic, 1.
First Base on Errors—Resolute, 8; Harmonic, 1.
Umpire—Mr. C. KLOWASKY, of the Nassau Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

**Athletic vs. Rosedale.**

The match between these clubs, which took place on the Capitoline Grounds, yesterday, resulted in an easy victory for the Athletics, as will be seen by the appended score:

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Athletic | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 8 | 3 | 2 | 1—21 |
| Rosedale | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0—3 |

Time of Game—One hour and fifty-five minutes.
Umpire—Mr. THAKE.
Runs Earned—Athletic, 9; Rosedale, 0.

# CRICKET.

**Boston vs. St. George—First Day's Play.**

The Chelsea Cricketers, yesterday, began the second of their series of matches with our Metropolitan clubs, and though the weather was very unpropitious in the morning, it cleared off sufficiently by noon to admit of play. The Bostonians presented the same eleven as in their game with New-York, but the St. George Club were short the services of five or six of their best players, most of their eleven having scarcely handled a bat for years. The game began at 1 P. M., with the St. George men at the bat, GISBORNE and SPARKS going in to the bowling of KIMBALL and CARPENTER. Singular to relate, in one hour from commencing play nine wickets had fallen for 26 runs, NORLEY being bowled for a duck egg, and BANCE for 6, SPARKS' 9 being the highest score. At 3 P. M. the Boston eleven went in, and before they were disposed of, they had run up the good score of 75, of which MASON contributed 13, KIMBALL 18 and "not out," and BLACKMER 14. In the second innings of St. George, they had scored 33 with the loss of four wickets, when "time" was called and the day's play ended, BANCE's share being 15. Play will be resumed at 11 A. M. today. The following is the score of the first innings:

| ST. GEORGE. | | BOSTON. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gisborne, b. Kimball | 3 | Mason, b. Norley | 13 |
| Sparks, b. Carpenter | 9 | Balsden, b. Norley | 0 |
| Moran, b. Kimball | 0 | Blackmer, c. Gordon, b. Moran | 14 |
| Norley, b. Carpenter | 0 | Farley, c. Norley, b. Moran | 2 |
| Bance, b. Kimball | 6 | G. Wemyss, b. Moran | 4 |
| Granger, b. Carpenter | 0 | Kimball, not out | 18 |
| Gordon, b. Carpenter | 3 | Guild, b. Norley | 1 |
| Brancker, c. Beal, b. Carpenter | 3 | Carpenter, b. Norley | 0 |
| Mostyn, b. Carpenter | 0 | J. Wemyss, c. Moran, b. Norley | 3 |
| Maynard, not out | 1 | Beal, b. Norley | 5 |
| Cater, b. Kimball | 0 | Bate, c. Gordon, b. Norley | 4 |
| Byes | 1 | Byes, 5; leg-byes, 1 | 6 |
| Total | 26 | Total | 75 |

Umpires—Messrs. CLIFFORD and MAYNARD.
Scorers—Messrs. BADGER and KERR.

**The Mulberry-Street Mystery—Fruitless Effort to Discover the Assassin of Anthony Crowley.**

An inqest was held yesterday afternoon by Coroner KEENAN, at No. 11 City Hall, in the case of ANTHONY CROWLEY, whose death from a fracture of the skull received during a mêlée in front of No. 140 Mulberry-street and in that vicinity has been reported in the TIMES. Among the witnesses examined was Mrs. MARY CROWLEY, widow of deceased, who said that her husband told her in Bellevue Hospital, where he was taken after receiving the injury, that he had been murdered by three men named MARTIN, DEVINE and DWYER, who had struck him on the head with clubs.

JAMES DOYLE, keeper of a saloon at No. 140 Mulberry-street, testified that on the night of the 15th inst., when the affray occurred, BARNEY MARTIN and two other men were in his saloon just after he closed, but he put them out for causing a disturbance. After they were put out he heard a pounding outside, but did not know the cause of it. BRIDGET HOGAN, who lived in the same house, heard a noise of windows breaking, saw a number of men fighting in front of the house, saw CROWLEY knocked down and afterward given several severe blows, but could not identify any of the men engaged in the affray. There were several other witnesses whose testimony was equally vague, and after vainly endeavoring to obtain some positive testimony as to the person or persons dealing the blows, Coroner KEENAN gave the case to the jury, and a verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death by a fracture of the skull, caused by a blow or blows on the head at the hands of some person or persons unknown, in front of No. 140 Mulberry-street, on the night of July 15. JAMES DEVINE, who had been arrested for suspected complicity in the homicide, was then discharged from custody by the Coroner. Capt. WALSH, of the Fourteenth Precinct, has the case yet under investigation, and further efforts are to be made to bring the assailants to justice.

**Madison University Commencement.**

The Commencement exercises at Madison University, Hamilton, N. Y., will open on Sunday morning next, with the annual sermon before the New-York Baptist Education Society, by Rev. THOMAS RAMBAULT, LL. D., President of Wm. Jewel College, Missouri. He is a cousin of the Empress JOSEPHINE, and, of course, is of the French royal blood. As a speaker, he has a high reputation for eloquence and ability. The annual sermon before the Society for Inquiry will be preached by Rev. WM. H. PENDLETON, D. D., the very successful pastor of the West Fifty-third-street Baptist Church, New-York City. Rev. Dr. ED. D. BENTLY, of New-Jersey, will give the annual address before the Alumni and friends on Tuesday, and on Wednesday President DODGE will address the graduating class, and give a levee in the evening.

**Peculiar Proceedings of a Twice Bereaved Widower—He Elopes With a Young Sister-in-Law.**

*From the South Bend (Ohio) Register.*

About three months ago, a man named NOAH S. HUMPHREY, employed as an engineer in one of our manufacturing establishments, lost his wife with that dread disease, consumption. At the time of her death he was boarding on Michigan-street; but a boarding-house is a poor place to grieve over those whom death has snatched away, and HUMPHREY was doubly afflicted, having lost two wives within the year, so at his earnest request he was allowed to transfer his quarters to the residence of his latest wife's mother, in the upper portion of the Third Ward. There are, or rather were when he went there, two daughters in the family, one about nineteen and the other sixteen. He had not been there two months before he proposed to the elder one, but she indignantly refused him, and lectured him soundly for his utter disregard of his late wife's memory. Not in the least discomfited, he began paying his attentions to the younger daughter, but so slyly as not to awaken any suspicion. Two Sundays ago, HUMPHREY's mother-in-law and her husband, who is step-father to the girls, got ready to go to the cemetery to visit their daughter's grave, and invited HUMPHREY to accompany them. He declined, saying that he was going with the younger daughter to Sunday-school. They forbade him doing so, and went to the cemetery. On returning HUMPHREY and the girl were missing, and did not return that night. The next morning he made his appearance and demanded the girl's clothes, but refused to tell where she was. The mother would not give them up, and he went to his work, but was discharged by his employers as soon as they heard of his actions. The girl's parents have not yet been able to find her, though the supposition is they are living at White Pigeon. It is alleged that HUMPHREY has gone off leaving his wife's funeral expenses and several other bills unpaid, which is about in keeping with the conduct exhibited toward his late wife's folks.

## NEWS FROM EGYPT.

**The American Army Officers in the East—Who they Are and What They Are Doing.**

It will be remembered, doubtless, that about two years ago a number of distinguished military officers, both Northern and Southern, left this country and entered into the service of the Egyptian Army. Among the most distinguished of these are Gen. T. P. MOTT, the son of the celebrated Dr. VALENTINE MOTT, of this City, who is a great favorite with ISMAIL PACHA, being Chief of His Highness' personal staff, with the rank of Major-General; Gen. W. W. LORING, a Brigadier, commanding a division of the Egyptian Army, and commandant of the post at Alexandria; Gen. LIBBY, another Brigadier, holding the position of Chief of Artillery of the Viceroy's forces; Gen. C. P. STONE, of Ball's Bluff memory, Chief of the general staff of the army; Col. PURDY, of San Francisco, Colonel in the Engineer Corps, and engaged constructing fortifications in Northern Egypt; Col. THOS. RHETT, of Baltimore, who had charge of the Confederate arsenals at Richmond, and who is now erecting extensive powder works at Cairo; Major MCCOMB MASON, in command of an extensive line of fortifications near Alexandria; Col. JAMES M. MORGAN, of South Carolina, in the Adjutant-General's Department of the general staff; Gen. REYNOLDS, of the old Sixth United States Infantry, commanding a division of infantry; Col. FRANK REYNOLDS, commanding a crack regiment of Bedouin cavalry, and Capt. RANKEL, who distinguished himself in the artillery corps of the Southern Army, on the general staff. Besides the American officers above mentioned, there are a number distributed throughout the Egyptian forces, who by their superior military talents are making their influence apparent daily in the increased discipline, effectiveness, and *esprit du corps* of the army of His Egyptian Highness.

A few days ago a gentleman—one of the officers whose name is mentioned above—arrived in this City direct from Alexandria, and being an old friend and comrade in arms of the writer, communicated to him very freely upon the subject of Egyptian affairs, of the American officers in the Viceroy's service, their prospects, their treatment and satisfaction with their contract. He says that upon their arrival in Egypt each officer had a private residence assigned him, with any number of the Viceroy's fellahs as servants. The Khedive has always entertained a favorable opinion of the Americans, and has invariably treated them with marked distinction and kindness, which is more than can be said of his subordinates, who, on more than one occasion, have been very indecorous, if not insulting. In regard to the Egyptian Army, he asserts, that though it is splendidly drilled and disciplined, and performs the different military manœuvres with a correctness that would do infinite credit to the finest army on the Continent of Europe, personally it sadly lacks courage, and it is really very doubtful whether it would even be able to contend with the sham soldiers of the Sultan. In the mounted service, however, it is different, for there they have some as fine troops of light cavalry as can be found the world over. Take an Arab, a Bedouin or an Egyptian, and put him in the ranks with a rifle in his hand, and no amount of discipline will make a soldier of him. Place the same man in the saddle, with a keen bladed scimitar in his grasp and he will follow you into the very thickest of the fray, as reckless of his life as a Murat. The Egyptian Army which consists while on a peace footing of a little over 40,000 men, can be increased by a contingent force to 100,000 men in a few days. It has invariably enjoyed excellent health, and were it not that a singular aversion to fighting on foot, which seems to be impossible to eradicate, with the talent now at work with them, no finer soldiers in the world could be produced than out of the material furnished in ISMAIL PACHA'S fellahs.

In speaking of his personal experience with the Khédive, the American officer says that ISMAIL PACHA is really a very attractive man, far better informed than even most educated Orientals; of a very fascinating presence, with courtly manners, speaking French like a Parisian, and exhibiting in dress, appearance, habits and conversation the attitudes of a refined French gentleman. He wears the European costume almost exclusively, and from his jaunty air and well-cut clothes would not be found out of place on the Bois de Boulogne or Hyde Park. The only manifestation of Oriental origin in his apparel is the red Fez cap or *tarbouch* which he wears continually. He has closely-cut dark auburn hair—not shaved in the Turkish fashion—clear blue eyes, fresh complexion, and a bright, intelligent face, which give him a European appearance, that is quite a novelty when discovered in any of his race. Of all the subordinates of ISMAIL PACHA, the only one who has really made himself conspicuous in his partiality for the American officers, and who has treated them with respect and kindness instead of coldness, incivility and rudeness so frequently manifested by his colleagues, is NUBAR PACHA, the accomplished Egyptian Minister of Foreign Affairs. This truly great man is an Armenian Christian by birth, and although holding one of the highest offices in the land by the sheer force of his superior genius, has ever resisted all efforts made for his conversion to Mahommedanism. He speaks at least a score of different languages, is a model statesman and diplomat, and is on the whole the very life and brain of the Egyptian State. NUBAR PACHA is the confidential and trusted adviser of the Khédive, and with his powerful influence exerted in behalf of the foreign officers, of whom it has already been said the Viceroy is very kindly disposed, there can be little doubt but that those who adhere to the fortunes of Egypt will be lavishly rewarded with high rank and unbounded wealth. In conclusion, the American officers in the Egyptian service appear on the whole to be well satisfied with their life, and most of them will doubtless remain true to their new banner.

## THE VIADUCT RAILROAD.

**What the President Says—Private vs. Public Interests—The Subscriptions to Stock Still a Mystery.]**

The President of the road stated yesterday that the Company now have 300 employes, chiefly surveyors and their assistants, at work for them. In fact, as Judge HILTON stated, they have engaged all the available talent in this line in the City. The survey extends for 200 feet on each side of the proposed route. Judge HILTON expressed an opinion unfavorable to extending the line lower than Chambers-street. "I have no property down-town," he remarked, "and therefore I sha'nt put a cent in any down-town road. I mean to make money out of my connection with the road, and I do not care who knows it. If MATHEWS and other down-town property-owners want a down-town line let them build it. They well know that the value of their property depends on connecting it with up-town property, and therefore they are so anxious to have the road down to the Battery." The Judge further said that the subscriptions for the stock were "satisfactory," but positively declined to state what amount of stock had been taken.

**Bids for Market Property.**

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund the following additional proposals for market property were received:

JEFFERSON MARKET.

For lease of Jefferson Market for ten or twenty years:

| | |
|---|---|
| David B. Reed offers an annual rent of | $5,500 |
| Hewlett Odell | 7,000 |
| Theodore Allen | 8,500 |
| Joseph B. Reed | 9,500 |
| H. Twootesbery, No. 26 East Thirteenth-street | 12,000 |
| D. W. Bain | 13,500 |

TOMPKINS MARKET.

HENRY MARSHALL & CO. offer for lease of market floor of Tompkins Market, for ten years, an annual rent of $5,000.

ESSEX MARKET.

EDWARD WELCH offers for lease of first floor and basements of Essex Market, for ten years, an annual rent of $3,601 50.

FRANKLIN MARKET.

WATTS, PARKER & CO. offer for lease of Franklin Market, for ten years, an annual rent of $1,800.

MICHAEL CARY offers for a five years' lease of said market $2,700 per annum.

No bids were received for Centre and Union Markets, and the Controller was therefore authorized to extend the time for receiving proposals for these markets, including the Eighteenth Ward Market, until the 15th of August next.

**The Hahnemann Hospital.**

This institution, located at Nos. 307 and 309 East Fifty-fifth-street, is now in successful operation. It was established in the Fall of 1869, having for the previous year been occupied as a Dispensary, and until within a few weeks only one building was obtainable. Now the adjoining structure has been added, and both will serve the purposes of the institution until such time as the new building on Fourth-avenue can be completed. There are in the present hospital eighteen beds, and since Jan. 1 eighty patients have been treated. Beside this between four and five thousand dispensary patients have received medical advice and surgical attention. The new building will be on Fourth-avenue, between Sixty-seventh and Sixty-eighth streets, and be 200 feet 10 inches deep on the avenue, 125 feet deep on each street, and three-stories and basement high. The ground was granted by the City, and the building will cost $250,000. The founder of the Hospital is Dr. F. SEEGER, who is also Medical Director. The Surgeon-in-Chief is Dr. WILLIAM TOD HELMUTH, and the Chairman of the Medical Board is Dr. F. W. HUNT.

## BOARD OF HEALTH.

**Movements and Fatality of Disease—Gratifying Decrease in Mortality.**

President BOSWORTH presided yesterday during the session of the Board of Health, at which Commissioners BARR, CECCARINI, CARNOCHAN, GROSS, MANIERRE, MULLALY, H. SMITH and S. SMITH, were present. Upon recommendation of the Attorney it was ordered that suits be commenced in four cases of violations of the Tenement-house law and a number of cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board.

The Sanitary Committee reported in relation to the complaint of the Mayor and Common Council of Hoboken, that offal had been cast upon the shores of that village. The Committee denied that such offal had come from New-York, and recommended that the complaining officials be requested to be more specific. Dr. CARNOCHAN stated that there is an officer known as "Inspector of the Bay," at a salary of $2,500 per annum, whose duty it is to attend to nuisances in the waters of the City, but he has never been able to find him, and the subject was referred to the Committee of Law and Ordinances to unearth this official and ascertain his duties.

The Sanitary Committee reported, asking to be relieved from a further consideration of the petition of citizens asking for the suppression of slaughter-houses and fat melting at Forty-fifth-street, East River, Thirty-ninth and Forty-first streets, North River. The ground taken by the Committee was that the Board had no power to prevent the erection of houses to be used by these trades, and that it can and has regulated the trades within the limits which have been prescribed. The report of the Committee was adopted.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, made the following report of the movements of contagious diseases:

Week ending July 15—Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 53; small-pox, 28; measles, 15; diphtheria, 2.

Week ending July 22—Typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 9; scarlet fever, 40; small-pox, 23; measles, 7; diphtheria, 8.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reported 654 registered deaths for the past week, being a decrease of 203 from the previous week, and 387 less than for the corresponding period of 1870. Zymotic diseases were credited with 322 deaths; constitutional, with 118; local, with 143; developmental, with 27; and violent causes with 44. The fatal cases of small-pox, which during the preceding week had diminished from 30 to 24, further declined in the past week to 10, their lowest number since the week ending Feb. 18; measles occasioned 6 deaths, a decrease of 6, and scarlatina 18, the same as during the previous week. No deaths were ascribed to typhoid fever, and but 2 to typhoid. The mortality from diarrhœal diseases fell from 344 to 261, of which 231 were among children less than two years old. Two cases of sun-stroke were registered; 19 additional deaths, resulting from the late riot, were returned during the week; the whole number up to the present date amounts to 51. The following were the principal meteorological observations recorded for this Department, at the Cooper Union, for the past week: Mean reading of barometer, 29.704 inches; mean degree of humidity, 57.99; maximum temperature in the shade, 86 degrees on Sunday and Tuesday and 116.5 degrees in the sun on Monday; minimum temperature, 58 degrees on Friday; mean temperature, 70.32 degrees—being 12 degrees below that of the corresponding week of 1870, and 5.24 degrees less than that of the corresponding period for ten years back. As will be perceived from the foregoing observations, the past week was distinguished by a remarkably low temperature for the season, resulting in a correspondingly small mortality as compared with the same period of other years. The chief gain was among infants of less than a year, of whom 281 deaths (or 43 per cent. of the total) were registered in the past week, against 401 (or 47 per cent. of the total) in the week preceding. Small-pox, according to our latest advices, prevailed with little abatement in the English towns hitherto referred to; in Berlin, during the week ending June 29, it caused 155 deaths, out of a total of 647 from all causes; in Paris, only 892 deaths were registered during the week ending June 30.

After the transaction of some unimportant miscellaneous business the Board adjourned.

## PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

**Vaccination on a Large Scale—New School-Houses—Experimental Teaching.**

The Department of Public Instruction met at 4 P. M. yesterday, Mr. SMITH in the chair.

A communication was read from Dr. O'SULLIVAN, Medical Examiner to the Board, stating that the vaccination of the children and teachers of the public schools has been concluded. Of the pupils 38,800 were vaccinated, and of these a large proportion were revaccinated. None of the children vaccinated contracted small-pox. In the Bayard-street school vaccination was less successful than in any of the other schools.

The sum of $31,155 70 was appropriated for repairs to various schools.

The Trustees of the Eleventh Ward were authorized to rent for the use of Grammar School No. 22, the building No. 101 Lewis-street, at a rent of $700 per annum, a basement in Second-avenue at a rent of $1,200, and a room in Sheriff-street at a rent of $2,500 per annum.

The Trustees of the Eighteenth Ward were authorized to purchase, for the erection of Public School No. 4, three lots of ground on the north side of East Sixteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A, at the price of $38,000.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. SANDS, were adopted:

*Whereas*, It is of the greatest importance that the instruction given in our common schools should be efficient in the highest degree, not only in training the intellect but in developing aright the whole character of the pupils brought within their influence; and,

*Whereas*, The present system of instruction, while of acknowledged excellence in its general plan and operations, still needs much improvement in many of its practical details; and,

*Whereas*, There are many improvements, either suggested by our own experience or by the practice of other systems of public instruction, which it is desirable to test by careful experiment, but which cannot be thus tested without great expense, in the schools at large; therefore,

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Teachers and the Committee on Course of Studies, School-books and Hygienics, be constituted and appointed a joint committee to select six male and female grammar schools, of each an equal number, and three primary departments or schools; and that, with the consent and co-operation of the Trustees of the Wards in which such schools may be situated, they make arrangements for experimental modifications in the plan of instruction, order of exercises, methods of discipline, &c., to be pursued therein, and report the same to this Board, with a statement of what additional appliances will be required for carrying the same into effect, and an estimate of the probable cost of the same.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Controller to raise, as directed by law, the sum of $680,000 for the use of the Department in constructing and furnishing school-houses.

The sum of 95,271 was appropriated for the erection of a new building for Grammar School No. 22.

The Board then adjourned to the first Wednesday in September.

**Auction Sale of One Hundred and Thirty Thousand Tons of Coal.**

The usual monthly auction sale of Scranton coal by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company took place yesterday. There were 130,000 tons sold, being the largest quantity ever sold by the Company at any one time. The attendance was good, and the bidding was moderately brisk. Lump, steam-boat and chestnut brought a trifle less than the prices obtained in June, while grate, egg and stove ranged somewhat higher. Annexed is a list of the prices obtained yesterday, as compared with those of last month:

| | Tons. | June. | July. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lump | 15,000 | $4 30@$4 40 | $4 25 @$4 40 |
| Steam-boat | 15,000 | 4 35@ 4 45 | 4 25 @ 4 30 |
| Grate | 25,000 | 4 75@ 4 82½ | 4 80 @ 4 85 |
| Egg | 15,000 | 4 90@ 5 00 | 4 92½@ 5 00 |
| Stove | 42,000 | 5 25@ 5 45 | 5 42½@ 5 55 |
| Chestnut | 17,000 | 4 35@ 4 50 | 4 37½@ 4 42½ |

**Jim Cusick, "The Man Eater," Before Judge Cardozo—Application to Admit to Bail.**

JIM CUSICK, the Eighth Ward politician and pugilist, commonly known as "The Man Eater," was yesterday brought before the Supreme Court, Judge CARDOZO presiding, on a motion by his counsel, Mr. WILLIAM F. KINTZING, to admit him to bail. Quite a number of politicians and sympathizers of the prisoner were present to watch the result. It will be remembered that CUSICK was arrested on the 5th of June last, on the complaint of Assistant Alderman ISAAC ROBINSON, the substance of whose affidavit was as follows:

That he was sitting in a chair in an office in Mercer-street, when CUSICK came in with a knife in his hand and struck deponent on the side of the head, while with the other hand he held the knife to deponent's throat, and said to deponent, "I will give a hundred dollars to kill you to-night." Deponent then heard some person outside say: "JIM ROBINSON, he came here to kill you." Deponent then jumped and ran for an officer, and upon returning found CUSICK had been arrested. While in the Station-house CUSICK said to deponent, "The next time I come after you, you —, I will kill you."

Mr. KINTZING insisted upon the right of the prisoner to be admitted to bail, that the offense was bailable, and that the Magistrate had fixed the bail in the sum of $2,000, which amount the prisoner was ready to give, and asked that the Court order bail to be taken.

Mr. ALGERNON S. SULLIVAN, who appeared on behalf of the People, said he was opposed to accepting any bail; that if the facts as set forth in the affidavit be true, no bail ought to be taken. He read the affidavit of Mr. ROBINSON, as taken before the Magistrate, calling particular attention to the threats as made by the prisoner against the life of the complainant. He desired the Court to remember the case of JOHN REAL, who was executed for the murder of Officer SMEDICK, a case quite similar to this. In that case the prisoner first assaulted the officer and threatened to kill him, he was arrested and committed for trial. Before trial, an application was made, similar to this, for bail, and was opposed, but the District-Attorney was unsuccessful. REAL was bailed, and before the same hour the next day, he made good his threat and SMEDICK was a dead man. Mr. SULLIVAN asked the Court to pause and consider as to the propriety of bailing.

Mr. KINTZING, in reply, said the line of argument of the gentleman was most extraordinary; that because the Court once erred, if it might be called erring, it should ever after deny an application to bail, because, perhaps, it might again err, notwithstanding there is merit in the application. The law presumed the innocence of the accused of this and every charge.

Judge CARDOZO said he would take the papers and consider the application, in the meantime ordering that the prisoner be remanded.

## THE SURROGATE'S COURT.

**Opinion in the Tilford Will Case—The Paper Admitted to Probate.**

In the matter of the contested will of GEO. TILFORD, deceased, the testimony taken in which during the past few months has already been reported in detail, Hon. R. C. HUTCHINGS yesterday rendered an opinion, in which he decides that the disputed paper should be admitted to probate. The following is in brief a review of the case:

The testator was a grocer in Fourth-avenue, near Cooper Institute. In his will, with the exception of one or two legacies, he left the income of his estate to his widow during her life, and the remainder, at her death, to his nephews and nieces. He had no children. The widow contested the will on the ground of insanity. During a severe illness the deceased suffered an amputation of his leg, caused by gangrene. He had altogether six physicians, both allopathists and homeopathists, all of whom testified that he was at times in a typhoidal state and at times irrational. Dr. WILLARD PARKER, who also attended him, being an old friend, testified, on the contrary, that he was on the 18th of February, 1871, and at other times when he called on him, perfectly rational; that he talked with him on real estate and business matters of various kinds. The will was executed by him on the 15th day of February. The three subscribing witnesses in their evidence stated that he was entirely rational and collected in his mind at the time he executed the instrument. The Surrogate in his opinion decides that there is no evidence adduced to show that the mind of the testator was affected otherwise than from nervousness, which may have been caused by the suffering from the disease with which he was afflicted, and also as the physicians on the part of the contestant fail to show his condition on the 15th day of February—the day he executed the will—he must rely upon the unimpeached, and, as it appears to him, the fair testimony of the three subscribing witnesses. He therefore admits the will to probate.

In regard to some other circumstances in the case, the Surrogate in closing his opinion says: "I think it, however, proper to observe that in addition to the views expressed by the medical witnesses on the part of the contestant before trial, and which undoubtedly fortified the widow in the determination to contest the probate of the will, the important motive for this contest may have been the suspicion attaching to the secret and circuitous manner which the testator observed in making his will. Instead of calling in the aid of a professional man, he had the will prepared by his confidential clerk, who called in the assistance of a friend. There would be probably fewer wills contested if testators would call in the aid of professional men and not have them prepared by persons who might be accused of interested motives."

**That Ayrshire Bull.**

Our reporter was misinformed in one particular regarding the Ayrshire bull now in the General Order store in Water-street. The animal has not been claimed, and will be sold on Saturday to pay duties and charges, for if he is kept much longer he will "eat his head off." It has been ascertained that he was purchased in England by Messrs. C. WINSHAW & Co., for £10, and sent as a present to L. GEDDES DAY, of Webster Place, Marshfield, Mass. Mr. DAY has been written to, but no response has been received. As no pedigree accompanies the bull, his value as a blooded animal cannot be ascertained, and it would not be surprising if he was sold at a very low price.

**Attempt to Burn a Church in Brooklyn.**

On the night of the 15th inst. an attempt was made by some evil-disposed persons to burn the North Fifth-street Church of Brooklyn. In order to get at the facts in the case, an investigation has been instituted by Fire-Marshal KEADY. The Fire-Marshal offers $100 reward for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the guilty party or parties.

## LAW REPORTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

*Before Judge Cardozo.*

HABEAS CORPUS.

John Hogan was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, on a motion to discharge him on the ground of irregularity in the commitment. The prisoner was held on a charge of larceny. The Judge discharged the writ and remanded the prisoner.

John Kelly was also up on a writ, and a motion made for his discharge, on the ground of irregularity. The Judge held the Magistrate's return to be defective, but remanded the prisoner until Friday, in order to allow the return to be amended.

## FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

**Sales at the Stock Exchange**—JULY 26.

FIRST BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $48,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..116 | 1,000 C., C. & I. C. 2d.. 71 |
| 3,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.113⅝ | 13 Ocean Bank........ 95 |
| 33,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, new.........b3.112⅝ | 100 Mariposa.......... 4 |
| 1,000 do............112⅛ | 100 Mariposa Pf....... 6¾ |
| 6,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.112⅞ | 300 Pac. Mail S. S. Co., bet. call......b3. 45 |
| 60,000 do..........c.112⅞ | 100 do.............. 44⅞ |
| 30,000 U. S. 6s Cur.....113¾ | 200 West. U. T.....b. c. 57 |
| 30,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 72 | 100 Md. Coal Co.....b. c. 30 |
| 13,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 72 | 22 Am. M. U. Ex........ 53 |
| 1,000 Ga. St. 6s....... 84⅛ | 100 Erie............. 28 |
| 1,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B. 98 | 100 L. S. & M. S......107¾ |
| 1,000 N. C. 6s, S. Tax. 19⅛ | 200 do.........b. c.107⅞ |
| 12,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July... 57 | 100 Union Pacific....... 27 |
| 6,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '83.. 93 | 700 do.........b. c. 27 |
| 2,000 Mich. So. 2d.... 98 | 500 do.........s3. 26⅞ |
| 5,000 Cen. Pac. G. Bs. 98¾ | 400 do.............. 26⅞ |
| 2,000 Union Pac. 1st.. 87 | 100 Chi. & N. W. Pf..... 88¾ |
| 1,000 do............. 87⅛ | 20 do.............. 89⅛ |
| 1,000 do............. 87¼ | 100 do........b. c. 88⅞ |
| 7,000 do............. 87⅜ | 20 Chi. & R. I.......107 |
| 2,000 Un. Pac. L. G... 82 | 100 C., C., Cin. & Ind. 86¼ |
| 1,000 Alb. & Susq. 2d. 95½ | 300 Mil. & St. P. Pf... 80 |
| 5,000 C. & N. W. Con. 93 | 200 Tol., W. & W........ 58⅞ |
| 2,000 C. & N. W. 1st.. 99⅞ | 50 Morris & Essex..... 98 |
| 10,000 H. & St. Jo. 8s, Conv. Bds.....102 | 100 Col., C. & Ind. C... 19 |
| 3,000 Mor. & Es. 1st..103 | 200 Ohio & Miss..b. c. 44⅞ |
| | 5 Rome & W.......116 |

SECOND BOARD.

| | |
|---|---|
| $5,000 U. S. 6s, Cur..c.113¾ | 100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex. 53 |
| 1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 72 | 100 N. Y. C. & H..b3. 95⅞ |
| 4,000 do............. 72⅛ | 200 do........b. c. 95⅞ |
| 4,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. B.. 98⅛ | 40 do.............. 96⅛ |
| 2,000 do............. 98 | 10,000 N.Y.C. & H.Cfs. bet. call...... 91⅞ |
| 2,000 Ala. St. 8s....... 99 | 100 L. S. & M. So...... 108⅛ |
| 3,000 Tol. & Wab. 2d bet. call....... 91 | 600 Cleve. & Pitts.... 121 |
| 200 Con. Coal of Md... 37¼ | 100 Un. Pac.....b. c. 27 |
| 500 do............. 37 | 300 N. J. Cen......... 105⅞ |
| 100 Md. Coal Co....... 30 | 10 C., C., C. & I...... 87 |
| 100 Mariposa Min. Co. 4⅛ | 100 Ohio & Miss........ 44⅞ |
| 100 Canton Co....b. c. 78 | 100 C., C. & I. Cen.... 19 |
| 100 Pacific Mail....... 45⅜ | 300 Mil. & St.P.b.c.s60. 58⅞ |
| 500 do........b. c. 45¼ | 40 P., Ft.W.& C., g'd. bet. call....... 98⅞ |
| 100 Wells-Fargo Ex. bet. call....s3. 44⅞ | |

WEDNESDAY, July 26—P. M.

The Wall-street markets were steady today on Gold, Exchange, and the Public Funds, but only a moderate amount of actual business. Gold sold at 112⅝@⅜@½ ℔ cent. Bills on London, 110⅛@110¼ ℔ cent. The 5-20s of 1867 at 112¾ ℔ cent. Of the other 5-20s, the Sinking Fund purchased at the Treasury, at noon, $1,000,000, (out of an offering of $2,668,000) as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Edward Sweet & Co. | Humbert Brothers. |
| $5,000 '62, c..........112.17 | 17,000 '64, c..........112.23 |
| 5,000 '64, c..........112.20 | Martin & Runyon. |
| 5,000 '65, c..........112.21 | 850 '67, c..........112.20 |
| 800 '64, c..........112.14 | 16,800 '65, c., n.......112.20 |
| 1,500 '65, c..........112.14 | 3,000 '65, r., n.......112.20 |
| 1,000 '65, r..........112.14 | Hatch & Foote. |
| 4,500 '65, c..........112.14 | 4,000 '65, c., o.......112.23 |
| 1,000 '65, r..........112.14 | 10,000 '65, c., o.......112.10 |
| 4,700 '67, c..........112.14 | 17,500 '65, c., n.......112.10 |
| 500 '67, c..........112.14 | Leonard, Sheldon & Foster. |
| 500 '65, c..........112.14 | |
| White, Morris & Co. | 50,000 '64, r..........112.23 |
| 5,000 '62, r..........112.14 | 21,500 '65, c., n.......112.23 |
| 5,000 '64, r..........112.14 | 25,850 '65, r., n.......112.23 |
| 800 '64, r..........112.14 | Vermilye & Co. |
| 2,800 '65, c., o.......112.14 | 77,000 '62, r..........112.23 |
| 2,800 '65, r., n.......112.14 | 9,000 '64, r..........112.23 |
| 5,000 '67, c..........112.14 | 15,000 '65, r..........112.23 |
| 2,000 '67, r..........112.14 | 31,550 '65, r., n.......112.23 |
| 1,000 '68, c..........112.14 | 151,200 '64, c..........112.23 |
| Baker & Kitchen. | |
| 325,000 '62, r..........112.19 | $1,000,000 |
| 170,250 '65, c..........112.2[illegible] | |

The Railway speculation at the Stock Exchange has relapsed into dullness, and some of the Western Roads were down to the lowest prices of last week, before the general improvement noted on Monday. The Union Pacific Shares were notably lower, and there was a further decline in Hannibal and St. Joseph Stocks. The Union Pacific Bonds were also lower, and the Southern State Bonds depressed on South Carolina 6 ℔ cents. On the Miscellaneous list, there is something of a revival this week in Pacific Mail on reported better earnings of the line between this and Aspinwall, and a fair business on the China line. Western Telegraph has partially recovered.

The appearance of the market at 4 o'clock was of dullness of demand rather than depression in prices, and some of the Brokers feel that the slight improvement of speculation earlier in the week has already been practically lost.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night. The Public Funds closed firm:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 26.

| | Tuesday. | Wednesday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States 10-40s | 113 | 113⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1862 | 114⅛ | 114⅛ |
| United States 5-20s of 1867 | 113 | 113 |
| American Gold | 112½ | 112½ |
| Bills on London, 60 days | 110⅛ | 110⅛ |
| N. Y. C. and Hudson | 95⅞ | 95⅞ |
| N. Y. C. & H. Debt Ctfs | 91⅛ | 91⅞ |
| Reading Railroad | 111⅛ | 111⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island | 106⅞ | 106⅞ |
| North-west Common | 66⅞ | 66⅞ |
| North-west Preferred | 89 | 89 |
| Pacific Mail | 44⅞ | 45⅛ |
| St. Paul Preferred | 80 | 79⅞ |
| St. Paul Common | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| Lake Shore | 108 | 107⅞ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | 44⅞ | 44⅞ |
| Toledo and Wabash | 58⅞ | 58⅞ |
| Western Telegraph | 56⅞ | 57⅛ |
| Erie | 28⅛ | 28 |
| Union Pacific | 27⅞ | 26⅞ |
| Central Pacific Bonds | 98⅞ | 98⅞ |
| Union Pacific Bonds | 87½ | 87⅛ |
| Consolidated Coal | 37⅛ | 36⅞ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 26.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts | $519,704 30 |
| Gold payments | 137,464 10 |
| Gold balance | 60,222,872 03 |
| Currency receipts | 366,868 95 |
| Currency payments | 253,964 96 |
| Currency balance | 6,089,144 88 |
| Customs | 490,000 00 |

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | |
|---|---|
| 6 ℔ cent., reg., '81...116⅛ | 5-20 coup., '67...113 |
| 6 ℔ cent., coup., '81...116⅛ | 5-20 coup., '68...113 |
| 5-20 coup., '62...114⅛ | 10-40 reg...112⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '64...113⅛ | 10-40 coup...113⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65...113⅛ | 6s Currency...114 |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65...112⅞ | |

And the following for the State Bonds:

| | |
|---|---|
| Tenn. 6s, old.... 72 | Ohio 6s, '86....104⅛ |
| Tenn. 6s, new bds.... 72 | Kentucky 6s.... 98 |
| Va. 6s, Deferred bds.. 25 | Ill. C. 6s, '77....100 |
| Ga. 6s.... 84 | Ill. C. 6s, '79....100 |
| Ga. 7s, new bds.... 92⅛ | Ill. War Loan....101 |
| Ga. 7s, Gold bds.... 97⅛ | Ind. 6s, War Loan....100 |
| N. Car. 6s, old.... 41⅛ | Ind. 5s....100 |
| N. Car. S. Tax.... 19⅛ | Mich. 6s, '73....100 |
| S. Car. 6s, Jan. & July. 57 | Mich. 6s, '78.... 99 |
| S. Car. 6s, April & Oct. 59⅛ | Mich. 6s, '83.... 99 |
| Mo. 6s.... 96 | N. Y. Reg. B. L....108 |
| La. 6s, L bds.... 70 | N. Y. Coupon B. L....108 |
| La. 8s, L. bds., '75.... 85 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.107 |
| California 7s....111⅛ | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.107 |
| Conn. 6s....101 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.107 |
| Rhode Island 6s....100 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.107 |
| Alabama 8s.... 98 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107 |
| Alabama 5s.... 66 | N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107 |
| Ark. 7s, L. R. & Ft. S. I 53 | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101 |
| Ohio 6s, '75....103⅛ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101 |
| Ohio 6s, '81....103⅛ | N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101 |

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

| | |
|---|---|
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83.... 93 | Tol. & W. 2d.... 90 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87.... 90 | Tol. & W. Equip. bds. 88 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89 | Han. & Naples 1st.... 89 |
| N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subs'n. 89 | Gt. W. 1st, '88.... 94⅛ |
| N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76....104⅛ | Gt. W. 2d, '93.... 86⅛ |
| Erie 1st Ext....101⅛ | Quincy & Tol. 1st, '90. 86 |
| Erie 1st Ind.... 98 | Gal. & Chi. Ext....103 |
| Erie 2d 7s, '79.... 97⅛ | Gal. & Chi. 2d.... 97 |
| Erie 3d 7s, '83.... 94⅛ | Chi., R. I. & Pac....106 |
| Erie 4th 7s, '80.... 89⅛ | Morris & Essex 1st....103⅛ |
| Erie 5th 7s, '88.... 85 | Morris & Essex 2d....100 |
| Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93 | Clev. & Tol. S. F....100 |
| Long Dock bds.... 90 | N. J. Cen. 2d....101 |
| H. R. 7s 2d M.S.F., '85.104 | N. J. Cen. New bds....103⅛ |
| Har. 1st 7s....102⅛ | P., Ft. W. & C. 1st....104 |
| H. Con. M. & S. F. 6s. 93⅛ | P., Ft. W. & C. 3d.... 98 |
| Alb. & Susq. 2d bds.... 95⅛ | Clev. & P. Con. S. F.. 92 |
| Mich. C. 1st 8s, '82....120 | Clev. & P. 2d....100 |
| C., B. & Q. 8 ℔ ct. 1st.111 | Clev. & P. 3d.... 98 |
| Mich. So. 7 ℔ ct. 2d.... 98 | Clev. & P. 4th.... 84 |
| M.S. & N.I.S.F.7 ℔ ct.102 | Chi. & Alt. S. F....100⅛ |
| Pac. 7s guar. by Mo.... 97 | Chi. & Alt. 1st....102 |
| Cen. Pac. bds.... 98⅛ | Chi. & Alt. Inc.... 95 |
| Un. Pac. 1st bds.... 87⅛ | Ohio & Miss. 1st.... 99⅛ |
| Un. Pac. L. G. 7s.... 81⅛ | Ohio & Miss. Con.... 92 |
| Un. Pac. Inc. 10s.... 82⅛ | Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.. 93⅛ |
| Ill. Cen. 7 ℔ ct., '75....106 | Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s....100 |
| Alt. & T. H. 1st.... 99 | Mil. & St. P. 1st.... 92 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf.... 87 | Mil. & St. P. 2d.... 82 |
| Alt. & T. H. 2d Inc.... 77⅛ | Marietta & Cin. 1st.... 95⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. S. F....101 | Chi. & Mil. 1st.... 91 |
| Chi. & N. W. Con. bds. 92⅛ | Joliet & Chi. 1st....104⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. Ext. bds. 88 | C., C. & Ind. 1st....107⅛ |
| Chi. & N. W. 1st.... 98⅛ | C., C. & Ind. 2d.... 70⅛ |
| Han. & St. Jo. Con....101⅛ | Tol., P. & W., E. D.... 88⅛ |
| Del., L. & W. 1st....100⅛ | Tol., P. & W., W. D.... 86 |
| Del., L. & W. 2d.... 97⅛ | Tol., P. & W., 2d.... 77 |
| Tol. & W. 1st Ext.... 95 | N. Y. & N. H. 6s.... 98 |
| T. & W. 1st S. L. Div. 89⅛ | Cedar F. & Minn. 1st. 84 |

And the following for the City Bank Stocks:

| | |
|---|---|
| New-York....133 | Bank of N. America..104⅛ |
| Manhattan....155 | Hanover....100 |
| Merchants'....118⅛ | Metropolitan....138 |
| Mechanics'....135 | East River....112⅛ |
| Union....140 | Market....120 |
| America....145⅛ | Nassau....106 |
| City....225 | Corn Exchange....129 |
| Tradesmen's....150 | Continental.... 99 |
| Mechanics' & Traders'130 | St. Nicholas....125 |
| Gallatin National....121 | Marine....165 |
| Merchants' Exch'ge....100 | Importers' & Traders'.182 |
| Commerce....118 | Park....156 |
| Mechanics' B'g Ass....116 | Second National....110 |
| Ocean.... 95 | Fourth National....113 |
| Mercantile....120 | Ninth National....115 |
| American Exchange....115 | Bkrs' & Brokers' Ass. 90 |
| Bank of the Republic.117 | |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 26.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old | 100¾ | 101 |
| City 6s, new | 100⅞ | 101 |
| Camden and Amboy | 127 | 127¼ |
| Pennsylvania Central | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| Reading | 111⅞ | 111½ |
| Lehigh Valley | 60¾ | 60⅞ |
| Catawissa Preferred | 46½ | 47⅛ |
| Philadelphia and Erie | 28 | 28⅛ |
| Northern Central | 40½ | 40¾ |
| Lehigh Navigation | 37¾ | 38 |
| Lehigh Gold Loan | 91 | 91¼ |

The Bank of British North America, whose Agency in this City has been established and in high credit for over twenty years, advertises to grant Commercial Credits, for use in Europe, the East and West Indies, and in South America. Also to sell Bills at sight or on time on Europe, and to make transfers by Cable to London. The office is at No. 48 Wall-street, in the Bank of New-York Building.

We direct the attention of buyers of first-class City Bonds to the advertisement in another place of the Gold Loan, for Water purposes, of the old and wealthy City of Providence, R. I. The Loan is for $4,000,000, 6 ℔ cent. Gold, redeemable in the year 1900, secured by taxables to the value of $109,562,000.

The following is the statement of the Union Pacific Railroad Company for 1870–71:

| | June, 1871. | June, 1870. |
|---|---|---|
| Earnings | $728,174 34 | $746,450 01 |
| Expenses | 279,122 80 | 419,151 81 |
| Net earnings | $449,051 54 | $327,298 20 |
| | Jan. 1 to June 30, 1871. | Jan. 1 to June 30, 1870. |
| Earnings | $3,410,284 58 | $3,797,916 09 |
| Expenses | 1,686,887 33 | 2,739,837 69 |
| Net earnings | $1,723,397 25 | $1,058,078 40 |

The net earnings in 1871 show an increase over 1870:

| | |
|---|---|
| For June | $121,753 34 |
| Five months previous | 543,565 51 |
| And for six months | 665,318 85 |

The Toledo, Wabash and Western Road report the earnings for the third week of July, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Third week. | |
| 1871 | $130,019 |
| 1870 | 63,843 |
| Increase | $66,176 |

The New-Orleans *Picayune* reports as follows of the Foreign Commerce of that port for the late Fiscal year:

"We are indebted to Mr. C. H. MERRITT, Auditor, for a statement of the exports and imports at the port of New-Orleans during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871. The movement has been as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Foreign exports of domestic produce | $93,953,081 |
| Foreign exports of foreign produce | 1,293,710 |
| Total exports, foreign | $95,246,791 |
| Foreign imports, dutiable | 18,185,294 |
| Foreign imports, free | 1,148,825 |
| Total imports | $19,331,118 |
| Total imports and exports | $114,577,910 |

Our foreign commerce last year and the year before, expressed in money value, was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1869-70. | |
| Foreign exports of domestic produce | $107,658,042 |
| Foreign exports of foreign produce | 466,418 |
| Total exports, foreign | $108,124,460 |
| Foreign imports, total | 14,993,754 |
| Total imports and exports | $123,118,214 |
| 1868-69. | |
| Foreign exports of domestic produce | $75,128,932 |
| Foreign exports of foreign produce | 754,853 |
| Total exports, foreign | 75,883,785 |
| Foreign imports, total | 11,775,553 |
| Total imports and exports | $87,659,338 |

It will be seen that the exports of domestic produce during 1870–71 were worth $13,704,962 less than those of the previous year. This by no means indicates a falling off in the bulk of the commodities shipped. The decreased value is accounted for by the enormous decline in the price of Cotton. Mr. MERRITT has also kindly furnished us a statement of the quantity and value of the Cotton exported during the two last fiscal years, which has been:

| | Bales. | Pounds. | Value. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1870 | 939,958 | 435,452,826 | $100,085,603 |
| 1871 | 1,267,557 | 584,790,483 | 82,282,013 |

From this it appears that though the exports of Cotton in 1871 had increased 327,599 bales, the aggregate price had fallen off $17,803,590. The average price in 1870 was a little over 23c. ℔ lb., and in 1871 a little over 14c. ℔ lb.

The exports other than Cotton have therefore largely increased during the year. Tobacco and Western produce have also declined in price materially, yet the value of the exports of these during 1871 was $11,071,068, against $6,972,459 in 1870."

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE NEW-ORLEANS, MOBILE AND TEXAS RAILROAD COMPANY

bear 8 per cent. currency, or 7 per cent. gold interest, have forty-five years to run, are in the denomination of $1,000 or £200 each, are limited in amount to $12,500 per mile, and are based upon the LOUISIANA Division of the great trunk line, from Mobile through New-Orleans, to Houston, of which line two-thirds is already built. These bonds are offered for the present at 90, and accrued interest from July 1.

The advantages of these bonds for SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT are manifest upon examination. No railroad bond is better secured, while holders of Governments will find a decided profit in selling at the present high prices and reinvesting in these bonds, which cost less, but pay much larger interest.

The fullest information given on application.

W. B. SHATTUCK, Banker, and Financial Agent New-Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, NO. 23 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ TANNER & CO., BANKERS, NO. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO., No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND Minnesota Seven per Cent. Gold Sinking Fund Bonds for sale at 90 and interest by HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st., New-York.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pks | 11 | Grease, pks | 50 |
| Bees-wax, pks | 4 | Lard, pks | 858 |
| Cotton, bales | 933 | Stearine, pks | 54 |
| Eggs, bbls | 646 | Butter, pks | 1,737 |
| Flour, bbls | 15,697 | Cheese, pks | 9,810 |
| Wheat, bushels | 77,182 | Tallow, pks | 5 |
| Corn, bushels | 118,639 | Lard-oil, bbls | 10 |
| Oats, bushels | 28,400 | Rice, pks | 14 |
| Beans, bbls | 215 | Starch, boxes | 1,350 |
| Corn-meal, bbls | 521 | Tea, half-chests | 4 |
| Hemp, bales | 42 | Tobacco, hhds | 110 |
| Hops, bales | 115 | Tobacco, bxs. & cs | 71 |
| Leather, sides | 16,620 | Whisky, bbls | 543 |
| Rosin, bbls | 223 | Wool, bales | 580 |
| Cut-meats, pks | 170 | | |

The export clearances, since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the brig *Siloe*, for London—22,000 bushels Wheat, 300 bbls. Flour.

By the steamer *Arragon*, for Bristol—22,355 bushels Wheat, 87 boxes Clocks, 10,397 boxes Cheese, 30 pks. Butter, 72 boxes Bacon, 700 bbls Flour, 60 tcs. Beef, 10 hhds. Tobacco, 37 tcs. Tobacco.

By the steamer *Ismalia*, for Glasgow—37,108 bushels Wheat, 1,988 bbls. Flour, 164 cases Sewing-machines, 8,000 bushels Corn, 262 boxes Cheese, 67 hhds. Tobacco, 17 pks. Axes, 25 hhds. Tallow.

By the ship *Uhland*, for Bremen—6,092 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 500 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Tremont*, for Lisbon—270 lbs. Lard, 21,495 bushels Wheat, 8,400 Staves.

By the brig *Hosue*, for Gibraltar and orders—8,640 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Josie*, for Bordeaux—5,000 cases Naphtha, 1,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 10 bbls. Lubricating Oil.

ASHES—Have been in request at uniform rates, ranging from $7@$7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℔ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—The market has been quiet since our last. Holders of all kinds of stock have been very firm in their views, and desirable lots have been offered with reserve, checking operations. The demand has been moderate. Sales 334 bags Santos, by the *Priscilla*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13½c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@15c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curacoa, 13c.@15c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—There has been a slow movement reported for early delivery, at unchanged prices; sales, 1,300 bales, (of which 150 bales were to arrive,) including 193 bales to shippers, 837 bales to spinners, 20 bales to speculators, and 250 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been a moderate call noted, with an advance of ⅛c. ℔ lb. on contracts for the latter months; sales, since our last, 7,800 bales, basis of Low Middling, including, last evening, for July, 300 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 600 bales at 19⅛c.; September, 300 bales at 19⅜c., 500 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19½c.; October, 300 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; November and December, 100 bales each at 18⅞c., together; December, 100 bales at 18⅞c. Exchange—⅛c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September. And today, for July, 100 bales at 19⅛c.; August, 1,000 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19 5-16c., 100 bales at 19 7-16c., 800 bales at 19⅜c.; September, 400 bales at 19 7-16c., 400 bales at 19½c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c.; October, 200 bales at 19 1-16c., 300 bales at 19⅛c.; 200 bales at 19c., 400 bales at 19 1-16c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 400 bales at 18⅞c.; December, 300 bales at 18⅞c. Exchanged—150 bales July for 100 bales August, even.

The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin, were as follows: August, 19.24c.; September, 19.33c.; October, 18⅞c.; November, 18⅞c.; December, 18⅞c. The receipts at this port today were 933 bales including 809 bales from Charleston and 124 bales per rail.

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 15⅝ | 15¾ | 15⅞ | 16 |
| Good Ordinary | 17⅝ | 17¾ | 17⅞ | 18 |
| Low Middling | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅝ | 19⅞ |
| Middling | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | 21⅛ | 21⅜ |
| Good Middling | 21⅝ | 22 | 22⅛ | 22⅜ |

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

*Movements of Cotton at this Port.*

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Receipts thus far this week | 5,902 |
| Receipts last week | 7,774 |
| Receipts since the preceding week | 6,570 |
| Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870 | 1,066,446 |
| Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 769,243 |
| Receipts preceding year | 658,420 |
| Exports since our last | .... |
| Exports since Sept. 1 | 609,168 |
| Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870 | 430,242 |
| Exports for the year ending September, 1869 | 323,307 |
| Estimated stock here | 59,500 |

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week, with comparisons:

| | Wednesday. Bales. | Thus far this week without today. Bales. | Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales. | Total last week. Bales. | Total this week last year. Bales. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Galveston | 294 | 586 | 1,069 | 1,524 | 244 |
| New-Orleans | 464 | 1,971 | 3,091 | 4,805 | 1,468 |
| Mobile | 103 | 422 | 814 | 936 | 202 |
| Savannah | 60 | 418 | 484 | 678 | 1,607 |
| Charleston | 177 | 389 | 705 | 1,130 | 705 |
| Wilmington | 30 | 90 | 129 | 219 | .... |
| Norfolk | 175 | 255 | 468 | 679 | 371 |
| Baltimore | 58 | 172 | 289 | 395 | 215 |
| New-York | 124 | 414 | 292 | 371 | 1,287 |
| Boston | .... | 15 | 68 | 74 | 445 |
| Various | .... | .... | .... | C. P. 15 | .... |
| Total | 1,485 | 4,732 | 7,989 | 10,826 | 6,544 |
| This day last week | 1,555 | .... | Vs. 15 | 10,826 | .... |
| This day last year | 1,275 | .... | .... | .... | 6,544 |
| Total since Sept. 1, 1870 | | | | | 3,921,457 |
| Same time last year | | | | | 2,847,589 |

COAL—At the auction sale of Scranton today, 130,000 tons were disposed of at a trifle stronger prices for Stove, Egg and Grate, and a shade lower rates for Chestnut, Steam-boat and Lump. The sale included 15,000 tons Lump at $4 25@$4 40; 15,000 tons Steam-boat at $4 25@$4 30; 25,000 tons Grate at $4 80@$4 85; 15,000 tons Egg at $4 92½@$5; 43,000 tons Stove at $5 40@$5 55; 17,000 tons Chestnut at $4 37½@$4 42½ ℔ ton of 2,240 lbs., delivered at Elizabethport, N. J.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a fair inquiry noted for low grades of State and Western Flour, which have been in less liberal supply, and quoted 5c.@10c. ℔ bbl. higher, closing quite firmly, with the advantage in favor of sellers. Trade and family brands have been in moderate request, and held with rather more confidence. Of family extras, the most salable were the better grades of Minnesota, ranging from $6 90@$8, the latter for very choice. Sales have been reported since our last of 11,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 60@$5 15, chiefly at $5@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 60@$5 90; good to fancy at $5 90@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 85, ℔ bbl. We now quote:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl | $3 50@$4 40 |
| Sour Flour | 4 45@ 5 45 |
| Superfine State and Western | 4 60@ 5 15 |
| Extra State | 5 60@ 5 90 |
| Extra City, shipping brands | 5 60@ 6 50 |
| Extra Genesee | 6 85@ 8 50 |
| Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands | 5 50@ 5 85 |
| Extra Ohio, trade and family brands | 5 85@ 8 25 |
| Extra Western, shipping brands | 5 40@ 5 75 |
| Extra Western, trade and family brands | 5 85@ 8 25 |
| Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy | 5 85@ 9 50 |

Southern Flour continues in moderate request at about steady rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 985 bbls., at $5 35@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 for good to very choice Extra, ℔ bbl. Rye Flour continues in good request, particularly the better grades, which are offered with reserve. We quote the range from $3 90@$5 30 for inferior to choice, ℔ bbl; sales, 425 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair demand, ranging from $3 25@$3 90 for White and Yellow Western; $3 55@$3 70 for Jersey, and $4@$4 10 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.; sales, 600 bbls.

GRAIN—There has been a less active movement reported in Wheat, the reduced offerings of prime stock increasing firmness of holders, and the buoyancy in ocean freights operating against free movements. Prices of Spring have favored sellers, who have shown less urgency to place desirable samples. The export call has been moderate for No. 2 Spring at from $1 38@$1 40 for fair to prime, chiefly at $1 40 for prime, afloat, which latter was the current quotation at the close, with some holders asking higher figures. Steamer grades of Spring have been in less request at from $1 32@$1 36 for fair ordinary to prime, afloat. No. 1 Spring has been scarce and held above the views of purchasers. There has been a rather more confident inquiry for Red and Amber Winter Wheat, mainly for shipment, though partly for milling purposes, at from $1 35@$1 42 for new, mostly at $1 37@$1 40, and $1 45@$1 46 for car lots of Red Amber Western, which latter rates were bid for boat loads, with $1 48 asked for prime. White Wheat was in some demand, with most of the dealings reported in grapes available at from $1 37@$1 46, though some prime to choice lots of Western @$1 55, the latter price for handsome Dehl. Sales have been reported since our last of 128,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 37½@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 35@$1 46, chiefly at $1 45@$1 46 for old, and $1 37@$1 40 for new; No. 1 Spring at $1 42 reported bid, with $1 44@$1 45 asked; No. 2 Spring at $1 38@$1 40, afloat; Soft do., $1 32@$1 36; White Genesee, $1 50@$1 65; Red and Amber State, $1 40@$1 42; new White Southern (nominally) at $1 36½@$1 55; new Amber do. at $1 37@$1 42 ℔ bushel. Corn has been in quite active demand, mostly for trade and speculative purposes, though partly for shipment, at a shade better prices, with the chief dealings reported in Sound Mixed Western at from 68c.@69c., mainly at 69c. for prime samples, afloat, which latter was the closing quotation. Yellow and White Corn were inactive, having been held above the views of purchasers. Sales have been reported since our last of 171,000 bushels at 66c.@70c. for inferior to choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 69c. for prime dry samples of Canal, afloat, and 66c.@68c. for steamer grades; 70c.@72½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; and 80c.@85c. for White Western and Southern. There has been a very slow call for Rye, with a fair offering of stock, and continued weakness and irregularity in values. We quote the nominal range of from 83c.@88c. for ordinary to choice new Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt has been in moderate demand from $1 35@$1 40 for very good to choice Canada; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City, and on private terms for common Western; sales, 3,100 bushels. Oats have been quite sparingly offered, and have been quoted 1c.@2c. a bushel dearer, with a fair inquiry noted. Sales have been reported since our last of 39,000 bushels at 57c.@70c., as the extremes, for inferior to fancy New and Old Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 63c.@63½c. for Mixed Western, 63c.@64½c. for State, 66c.@71c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivered, 58c.@62c. for new crop Jersey and Southern, and 60c. for damaged Western, ℔ bushel. The export clearances here since our last have been 300 bbls. Flour and 22,000 bushels Wheat for London, 700 bbls. Flour and 22,355 bushels Wheat for Bristol, 1,988 bbls. Flour, 37,108 bushels Wheat and 8,000 bushels Corn for Glasgow, and 21,495 bushels Wheat for Lisbon.

HAY—Bale Hay has been salable and steady at $1 10 for shipping, and $1 25@$1 50 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Straw continues in moderate demand at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue firm and in request at from 8c.@15c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@7c. for older growth, ℔ lb. Receipts, 115 bales; exports, —bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quiet, since our last, without any material alteration as to values. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 35c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 35c.@65c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin has been in moderate request at about previous figures, with sales reported of 2,600 bbls. Strained on private terms, and 500 bbls. do. at $3 07½ ℔ 280 lbs., with $3 12½ generally asked; receipts, 223 bbls. Tar has been firm but in light demand; 50 bbls. Washington were sold at $3 50 ℔ bbl. Spirits Turpentine has been in fair demand and steadier in price; sales were made of 280 bbls., in lots, at 57c.@57½c.@58c. ℔ gallon. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 57½c.@58c.; Crude nominal; Rosin, $3 05@$8 ℔ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ℔ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been quoted steady since our last, on a comparatively moderate offering, but the demand has been on a restricted scale, particularly from export buyers, checked in part by the increasing firmness in ocean-freight rates claimed for vessels adapted to the trade....Crude, in bulk, has been quite dull, at 14½c.@14⅞c. ℔ gallon. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 18c.@18½c. here, and 18c.@18½c. at Philadelphia, ℔ gallon. The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 3,170 bbls. The Creek advices have been of a slow trade, on the basis of $4 50@$4 85 on the Lower, and $4 50@$4 55 for Upper, ℔ bbl. Refined Oil has been in quite moderate request, with but little variation in prices. Sales have been reported here of 1,500 bbls. Standard White, prompt delivery, (mostly old contracts,) at 25⅛c. ℔ gallon. At Philadelphia the current quotations for Standard White were 24⅞c. bid, and 24⅞c. asked, with a moderate movement in progress; 16,000 bbls. were placed at the latter rate, and 3,000 bbls., for August, at 25⅛c. ℔ gallon. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,750 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 6,092 bbls. and 500 cases for Bremen; 8,460 cases for Gibraltar and orders; and 1,100 bbls. for Bordeaux. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in some request at 28c.@29½c., with sales reported of 6,500 cases, chiefly at 29c. Naphtha has been in less demand at 9⅞c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14⅛c. in cases, ℔ gallon. The export clearances include 5,000 cases Naphtha for Bordeaux.

....At a special meeting (called for the purpose) of the Board of Petroleum Brokers, held today, the following resolution of respect for the memory of one of their most widely-known and highly-esteemed associates, was adopted: "This association learns with deep regret of the death of H. H. IRVINE, a member of the association, and one of its Executive Committee. Mr. IRVINE was one of the first to engage as a broker in petroleum, and his high reputation for integrity has always secured for him the confidence of the entire trade. His uniformly courteous and affable manner in his intercourse with the members of this association has endeared him to us, and while mourning his loss we shall cherish the memory of his example in his business and social relations as alike worthy of imitation. We hereby tender our heartfelt sympathy to his bereaved family, and order that a copy of this minute be furnished to them."

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in moderate demand for early delivery, but at lower and somewhat irregular prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $14 25 for City and Western Mess; $11 50@$12 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 50@$13 for Prime Mess; $13 25 for Sour Mess, and $12 for Rumps, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery a more active demand was noted for Western Mess on the reduced basis of $14 25, seller August; $14 25@$14 37½, seller September; $14 37½@$14 50, seller October, and $14, seller December and January; sales, 8,250 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in fair request at from 6⅝c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb. Cut-meats have been in demand at 13c.@14c. for Hams; 15⅛c.@16c. for do., in tight tcs.; 5⅞c.@6⅞c. for Shoulders; 14⅛c.@16c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, ℔ lb.; sales equal to 310 pks. Bacon has been quiet, but held with confidence at 8⅛c.@9c. for ice-cured fancy cuts; sales, 125 pks. Lard has been in better supply and quoted a fraction cheaper, with a moderate call noted at the reduced figures. Sales have been reported of 1,080 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅞c.@10⅞c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 10⅛c. for Western Steam, 10c.@10⅛c. for new, and 9⅞c.@10c. for City. Also, 250 tcs. prime Steam, seller August, at 10⅛c.; and 500 tcs. new Western, prompt Chicago delivery, at 9⅞c. ℔ lb. Beef continues very quiet at former rates, with sales reported of 100 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ℔ bbl. Tierce Beef has been neglected and nominal at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ℔ tierce. Beef Hams have been very quiet at from $18@$26 for the range of qualities, ℔ bbl. Sales, 80 bbls. Butter has been offered with less urgency and has been moderately inquired for at steady rates, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 13c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 13c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@15c., ℔ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,737 pks. Cheese has been in rather more demand at from 9c.@10½c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@10½c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 5c.@9c. for Western; the day's receipts were 9,810 boxes.

RICE—The demand has been moderate at former rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 75 tcs. Carolina at 8⅛c.@9c., and 500 bags Rangoon at 6⅞c.@7⅛c. ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw have been held with much firmness, on a reduced offering of stock and a fair inquiry, mostly for refining grades. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 987 hhds. at 9⅞c. for fully fair refining Cuba; 9⅜c. for scant good refining Porto Rico; 10⅛c.@10⅛c. for choice Grocery do., and 11⅛c.@12c. for Demerara; also, 600 boxes Havana at 9⅜c. ℔ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅜c.@9⅞c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 10c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 9c.@9⅞c., and Grocery from 10c.@10¾c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars have been in fairly active request at 10⅞c.@13⅛c., as the extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been more sought after at rather stronger prices. Sales have been reported of 431,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for very common to choice, chiefly 9⅛c. for prime; also 87,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@12⅛c., chiefly at 12⅛c.; 56,000 lbs. common Grease at 6½c.@6⅝c., chiefly 6⅝c., ℔ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand at firm prices, with sales reported of 275 bbls. at 96c. for iron-bound pks. ℔ gallon. Receipts, 543 bbls.

FREIGHTS—Room has been offered quite sparingly, and rates have favored ship-owners, who have been quite confident, and unwilling to yield from asking rates, particularly on Grain, the offerings of which have been rather more urgent. The offerings of other kinds of produce continue on a moderate scale. The buoyancy in rates was decidedly against free movements. The chartering business showed renewed activity in the demand for vessels for the Grain trade, at firmer quotations, with a moderate call for Petroleum vessels, which, however, were quite generally held above the views of shippers, and some inquiry for vessels for general cargo. The market closed strong in all lines. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 148 bales Cotton at 5-32d., by sail, and ¼d., by steam, ℔ lb.; 20,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 9½d. ℔ bushel; 100 boxes Bacon and 400 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 22s.@22s. 6d.; 75 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s.; 60 hhds. Tobacco, by do., on private terms. For London, 300 bbls. Flour, by sail, at 2s. ℔ bbl. For Glasgow, by steam, 30 tons Lard at 30s.; 2,000 boxes Cheese, by do., at 40s. ℔ ton. For Penarth Roads and orders, a Norwegian brig, of 337 ton register, with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 6s. ℔ quarter, or 3d. off if direct. For Bristol, an Italian bark, of 468 tons register, with about 3,100 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British bark, of 268 tons register, with about 1,800 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d., or, if direct, 3d. ℔ quarter off; a Norwegian bark, of 389 tons register, (now at Fall River,) with about 2,400 quarters Grain, at 6s. 9d., or, if direct, 4½d. ℔ quarter off; an American bark, of 356 tons register, with equal to 2,300 bbls. Petroleum and Spirits Turpentine, at 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d. ℔ bbl., privileges extending to the Continent; and a British brig, of 185 tons register, (now at an out port,) with equal to 1,400 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, from Wilmington, same privileges, on private terms. For Dantzic, a North German bark, of 531 tons register, with about 3,300 bbls. Petroleum at 5s. 9d. ℔ bbl., and 500 cases do. at 18. ℔ case. For a direct port in the German Baltic, a North German bark, of about 325 tons register, (to arrive from Hamburg, whence she sailed June 4,) with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum and its products, at 6s. 4½d. ℔ bbl. For Gibraltar and orders, an American bark, of 414 tons register, without about 2,650 bbls. Petroleum, at 5s. 1½d. ℔ bbl. For Bordeaux, an American bark, of 507 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo, with nearly the full complement engaged, including Tobacco, Tallow, &c., at equal to the full market rates, though particulars were not made public.

## NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 26, 1871.

The stormy weather of this forenoon caused an almost complete cessation of trade in Live Stock. No quotations in Beeves or Milch Cows. Veals slow from 5c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.; quality poor. Sheep and Lambs slow, but steady: Sheep sold from 5c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.; Lambs from 7½c.@9c. ℔ lb. Hogs sold on private terms, or consigned direct to slaughterers.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

HUME & ELLIOTT sold 22 Lambs, weight 1,470 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 107 Sheep, weight 5,180 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 18 Veals, weight 4,400 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.; 20 Veals, weight 3,160 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb. J. KIRBY sold 10 Veals, weight 1,620 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 11 Veals, weight 1,835 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 2,600 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 4 Sheep, weight 230 lbs., at 5¼c. ℔ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 5,497 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 5 Sheep, weight 520 lbs., at 6c. ℔ lb.; 11 Sheep, weight 990 lbs., at 5c. ℔ lb.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,380 lbs., at 7¼c. ℔ lb.; 92 Lambs, weight 5,000 lbs., at 8¼c. ℔ lb.

FORTIETH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

JUDD & BUCKINGHAM sold 170 Sheep, weight 13,140 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Had on sale 2 car-loads of nice quality Lambs, fresh, arrived at 9½ this forenoon.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 24, 1871: 2,468 head of horned Cattle, 1,800 Sheep, 2 Veals, 16 Horses—arrived in 150 cars. Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Market for week ending July 26, 1871: 13,634 Hogs, 7,171 Sheep and Lambs. Fresh arrivals at same yards this forenoon: 8 cars of Hogs, 1 car of Sheep, 2 cars of Lambs. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for yesterday and today: 8 head of horned Cattle, 3 Cows, 1,570 Sheep and Lambs, 824 Veals.

## MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 26.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 309 bbls.; Wheat, 24,000 bushels; Corn, 115,836 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 38,656 bushels; Corn, 194,640 bushels. Rail SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Corn, 20,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—Wheat, 11c.; Corn, 10¼c.; Oats, 7c., to New-York. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT dull; holders of Spring firm; sales, 1,500 bushels Amber Illinois at $1 30; 4,000 bushels Red Ohio, $1 28; 2,500 bushels Amber Michigan, $1 28. CORN in fair demand and firm; 60,000 bushels No. 2 Western, 58c. RYE lower; 1,350 bushels Old Western, 75c. Other articles quiet and unchanged. CATTLE animated, under light receipts, which stand at 306 cars against 325 cars same day last week. The quality of the stock is fair and holders feel confident, but no advance was obtained. The sales consist of 492 head Illinois Sheep, ranging from 1,044 to 1,413 lbs., at $5@$6; 85 Ohio, ranging from 1,142 to 1,529 lbs., at $5 25@$6 25; 30 Michigan, ranging from 1,038 to 1,339 lbs., at $5 25@$5 37½c.; 31 Kentucky, averaging 1,430 lbs., at $5 85; 393 Indiana, ranging from 817 to 1,369 lbs., at $4 62½@$6 12½. SHEEP active, but unchanged; 152 State, averaging 82 lbs., at $5; 778 Indiana, ranging from 81 to 98 lbs., at $4 25@$5 25; 110 Canada, ranging from 109 to 138 lbs., at $4 25@$5; 2,198 Canada Lambs, ranging from 60 to 67 lbs., at $6 80@$7 12½. HOGS quiet, but firm; sales 905, at $4 90@$5.

CHICAGO, July 26.—FLOUR unsettled, irregular and lower; Extra Spring, $5 25@$5 50. WHEAT quiet; No. 2 Spring, $1 14½@$1 14¾ cash, $1 09@$1 09¾ seller first half August, $1 05@$1 05¼ seller all year. Afternoon steady at $1 09 seller August, $1 10 seller first half month; nominally $1 14 seller July. CORN easier and less active; No. 2 Mixed, 49¾c.@49½c. seller July; 48¼c.@48¾c. seller August, and 45¼c.@46c. seller first half month. Afternoon steady; 48¼c.@48½c. seller August, and 48c. seller September. OATS have been in fair demand, but declined 1 5-16c.; No. 2 at 40c.@40½c., cash; 33¼c., seller September. RYE active; No. 2 at 57¼c.@58¾c. BARLEY in fair demand; No. 2 Spring, 70c.@70¾c., cash; 70½c.@73¼c., seller September. HIGHWINES strong at 92c. PROVISIONS dull and weaker. Mess PORK, $13 75@$14. Live HOGS steady at $4 25@$5. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 4¼c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 253,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 6,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 32,000 bushels Wheat, 211,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Rye, 5,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, July 26.—COTTON dull and unchanged. FLOUR—Demand fair and market firm for medium and low grades of Fall; other qualities dull; Superfine Winter, $4 50@$4 75; double Extra do., $5 65@$5 75. WHEAT—Demand fair and market firm; No. 3 Red Fall, $1 15; No. Winter Red, $1 25, in elevator. CORN—Only White wanted; White choice, 50c.@51c.; Mixed, sacked, 53½c.@54c.; White do., 57c.@60c. OATS very dull; Mixed on track, 36c.@37c.; do. sacked, 40c. BARLEY—No sales; No. 2 in elevator at 59c. WHISKY quiet at 93c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. PORK heavy at $14 50@$14 75. BACON—Only small jobbing and order sales; Shoulders, 7c.; Clear Rib, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9c.@9½c. LARD nominally 9¾c. for prime Kettle. HOGS higher; sales at $4 25@$4 65. CATTLE quiet, quoted at $2@$5 25. RECEIPTS—3,800 bbls. Flour, 21,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, 27,000 bushels Oats.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 26.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring; $7 50 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter; $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 33. CORN dull; sales 2,500 bushels Yellow at 63c.; 6,000 bushels No. 2, in lots, at 63c.; 1,000 bushels at 61c.; at the close, offered freely at 61c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for Bolted; $1 40 for Unbolted, ℔ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Ship-stuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ℔ ton. HIGHWINES, 94c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour, 30c.; Wheat, 7½c.; Corn, 7c., to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour, to Boston, 53c.; to New-York, 40c.; to Albany, 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—1,504,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—4,125 bbls. Flour, 22,400 bushels Wheat, 53,500 bushels Corn, 458,000 feet Lumber.

TOLEDO, July 26.—FLOUR in fair demand and firm. WHEAT—Demand active, prices advanced; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 35; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 17; No. 1 Amber Michigan, $1 23½; No. 1 Red, $1 23½; No. 2 Red, $1 19½; No. 3 Red, $1 12½; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 27; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 24; Rejected Red, $1 03. CORN—Shade better; High Mixed, 55½c.; Low Mixed, 54½c.@54¾c.; Michigan, 54½c.@55c.; White, 62c. OATS steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1, 47½c.; No. 2, 42c.@43c.; Michigan, 45c. FREIGHTS, by Lake to Buffalo—Wheat, 3c.@3¼c.; to Oswego, 6¼c.@7c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 54,000 bushels Wheat, 15,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 5,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 26.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.; net receipts, 464 bales; gross, 464 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 43,971 bales. FLOUR scarce; Double Extra, $6 50; Treble Extra, $6 62½@$7. CORN firm; Mixed, 72c.@73c.; Yellow, 74c.; White, 75c.@80c. OATS in fair demand at 64c.@66c. HAY steady at 30c.@32c. BRAN quiet at 97½c.@$1. PORK depressed; $15 75 asked; $15 50 offered. BACON scarce and firm; Shoulders, 7¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 9½c.; Clear Sides, 10c. LARD firm; Tierce, 10¾c.@11c.; Keg, 11⅛c.@11½c. SUGAR in good demand; Common, 9¼c.; Choice, 12⅛c. WHISKY—Stock light, 95c.@$1 05. COFFEE quiet, 14c.@16c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, $1 24. GOLD, 112⅛.

CINCINNATI, July 26.—COTTON dull and unchanged; Middling, 20c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and declined; New Family, $5 85@$6; no old in the market. WHEAT dull and drooping at $1 16@$1 19. CORN dull and drooping; sales at 68c.@70c. OATS dull and declined to 38c.@42c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged. PORK dull and unsettled; sales of Choice Country at $14. LARD—An advance asked but none established; 10¼c. asked. Bulk MEATS dull and a shade lower; sales of Shoulders at 5⅛c.; Sides at 6⅞c. BACON dull and drooping; sales of Sides at 8¼c.@8⅜c. WHISKY—Demand active; prices advanced to 93c.

MILWAUKEE, July 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firm, with a light demand; No. 1, $1 18; No. 2, $1 14. OATS scarce and firm; No. 2, 42c. CORN scarce and firm; No. 2 Mixed, 49¾c. RYE dull and declined; No. 1, 55c. BARLEY in good demand at full prices; No. 2 Spring, 70c. Lake FREIGHTS—Wheat, to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 9c. RECEIPTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 24,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 26.—WHEAT dull; sales 3 cars No. 2 Amber Ohio at $1 40; Extra Diehl, $1 60 offered for 10 cars, to arrive. RYE—No sales. CORN fluctuating; sales to a moderate extent at 70c. for Western. BARLEY-MALT quiet; country-made in full supply, but no City; Country, made from Two-rowed Barley, at $1 10@$1 60; Six-rowed, $1 20@$1 25. OATS sell slowly; sales 1 car New No. 2 Ohio at 61c.; Western held at 64c.@67c. and Ohio at 65c.@66c.

LOUISVILLE, July 26.—TOBACCO—Sales, 218 hhds.; Lugs, $6 25@$7; Low to Medium Leaf, $7 25@$12 50. COTTON quiet. FLOUR steady; Extra Family, $5. WHEAT, CORN and OATS in fair demand. Other Grains quiet and unchanged. PROVISIONS steady; very little doing. Prime Mess PORK, $15. BACON, 6¾c. for Shoulders, 8¾c.@9c. for Sides. HAMS, 14½c.@15c. LARD, 10½c.@11c. WHISKY firm at 93c.

MEMPHIS, July 26.—COTTON dull and declined; Middling Uplands, 19¼c.@19½c.; receipts, 107 bales; shipments, 140 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull, and declined to 68c.@70c. OATS dull, and declined to 50c.@53c. LARD dull and unchanged at 10⅛c.@11c. PORK dull and unchanged at $15 50@$16. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 7c.@7⅛c.; Sides, 8¼c.@9⅛c.

DETROIT, July 26.—WHEAT quiet and unchanged; Extra, $1 40; afterward sold at $1 38; Amber Michigan, $1 22; No. 1 Treadwell, $1 32. CORN steady, with a moderate demand; quoted at 60c. OATS dull, and prices have declined; Old White, 57½c.; New do., 48½c.

CLEVELAND, July 26.—FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT advanced 1c.; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 22; No. 2 do., $1 20. CORN held at 60c.@61c. OATS—New, 46c.@47c. PETROLEUM quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE, July 26.—COTTON firmer; Middling, 20¼c.; net receipts, 58 bales; gross, 92 bales; exports coastwise, 35 bales; sales, 93 bales; stock, 1,055 bales.

GALVESTON, July 26.—COTTON firm; Good Ordinary, 16½c.@17c.; net receipts, 294 bales; exports coastwise, 27 bales; sales, 500 bales; stock, 12,853 bales.

NORFOLK, July 26.—COTTON steady; Low Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 175 bales; exports coastwise, 130 bales; stock, 690 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 26.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 60 bales; exports, coastwise, 183 bales; stock, 5,018 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 26.—COTTON firm; Middling, 19½c.; net receipts, 30 bales; sales, 33 bales; stock 398 bales.

MOBILE, July 26.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 103 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 3,580 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 26.—COTTON quiet and nominal; Middling, 19c.; net receipts, 177 bales; stock, 3,459 bales.

BOSTON, July 26.—COTTON dull and nominal; Middling, 21c.; sales, 300 bales; stock, 6,000 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 26—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

4½ P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, July 25—Evening.—Rentes closed at 53f. 57c.

FRANKFORT, July 25—Evening.—United States 5-20 Bonds closed at 96⅛ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, July 26—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is dull and unchanged. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork, 52s. ℔ bbl. for fine Western prime Mess; Beef, 88s. ℔ tierce of 304 lbs. for extra prime Mess; Lard, 49s. 3d. ℔ cwt.

4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed a shade firmer; Middling Uplands, 9d.@9⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d.@9⅜d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation.

LONDON, July 26—Evening.—Common RESIN, 8s. ℔ cwt. Spirits TURPENTINE, 43s. 6d.@44s. ℔ cwt.

# The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871.



**Amusements This Evening.**

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 20th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 53d-st.
SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT. By Theodore Thomas' Orchestra.

JONES' WOOD.
66th-st. and East River.
SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL OF THE GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.

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Advertisements on eighth page, 30 cents per line each insertion.

City Items with word "advertisement" prefixed 60 cents per line each insertion.

Deaths or Marriage Notices, $1 each insertion.

The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the NEW-YORK TIMES for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

**To Advertisers.**

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 3 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., also at No. 6 Astor-place, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

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We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

☞ *We are prepared to send the* NEW-YORK TIMES *by mail, for any length of time, to subscribers in the country or abroad. Application to be made direct to the office.*


On Saturday next we shall issue a triple-sheet TIMES, containing a comprehensive *résumé* of all the facts and figures published by us in exposing the astounding operations of HALL, CONNOLLY & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

### EUROPE.

The Emperor of Germany will probably soon meet the Emperor of Austria at Gastein. The separate Ministerial department for Catholic affairs in Germany, has been abolished in consequence of difficulties arising from the decisions of the recent Ecumenical Council. It is rumored that Prince BISMARCK has been created Duke of Luxemburg. The new Spanish Cabinet formed by Señor ZORILLA, including beside himself Gen. Fernandez de Cordoba, Señores E. Montero, Rios, Gomez, Beranger, Madraz, and P. M. Sagasta and Admiral Malcampo have taken the oath of office. ZORILLA declares they are all members of the Progressist party. The Canadian competitors for the Wimbledon prizes have been entertained at *déjeuner* by the English officers. The Goodwood races began on Tuesday and continue till Friday. The Goodwood stakes were won by *Taraban*, the favorite, a *Lady Hungerford* colt coming second. FRANK MATHEWS, the English actor, is dead. A discovery of concealed arms has been made at Liverpool, believed to have some connection with Fenianism.... Prince CHARLES, of Roumania, refuses to sign a railroad contract, consequently his Ministry threaten to resign, and should he find it difficult to form a new Cabinet, he may abdicate the Hospodarship....The Court of Cassation, in France, in acquitting M. DEVIENNE of unworthy connection with the Napoleon-Bellanger scandal, say he acted from an honorable sentiment in preventing the publication of the letters. The *Journal des Débats* criticizes the financial policy of the Government, and urges an income tax as a substitute. The Pope congratulates Mgr. GUIBERT on his appointment to the Archbishopric of Paris.

### GENERAL.

Advices from Aspinwall to July 21 represent that work on the Honduras Interoceanic Railway had been resumed. The Guatemala revolutionists had gained possession of the capital, and President CERNO had fled. Gen. GRANDOS was acting provisionally as President.

JAMES GRAY, trackman on the Erie Railway, was killed instantly yesterday at the Newburg Junction, near Turners. He leaves a wife and four children.

The excitement in the Amador mines, California, continues, but no new acts of violence are reported. Hopes are entertained that it may not be necessary to call out the troops again.

Callao news to June 1 contains the announcement of the election of the Church candidate for President in Chili. The Peruvian Government had ordered the disarming of its fleet in apprehension of trouble during the elections. It was rumored that PRADO had bribed the officers to aid him in landing a force in the harbor of Callao.

A Labor Reform Convention was held in Columbus, Ohio, yesterday, but the attendance was so small that nothing was done.

Gen. A. R. WRIGHT, who says he is one of the editors of the Augusta (Ga.) *Chronicle & Sentinel*, was yesterday examined at great length before the Congressional Committee on Southern Outrages.

A collision occurred on Tuesday afternoon on the Toledo and Wabash Railroad, near Edwardsville, Ill., between a heavy freight train, traveling at high speed southward, and a gravel train, with a number of laborers returning home from work. Six of the latter were instantly killed, four fatally wounded, and the rest of the party more or less injured. The engineers and firemen of both trains jumped off in time to save their lives.

The famine in Persia is causing dreadful havoc. The deaths in the province of Khorassan average 300 daily, and the dead bodies of the victims are devoured by the survivors. Men, women and children are in some cases killed for food. The plague has also appeared among the Persians, and the Turkish Government has been compelled to draw a sanitary cordon along the borders of its dominions.

Disturbances have occurred in Canton, China, and a British gun-boat has been dispatched from Hong Kong to protect English and other foreign residents.

The new ferry-boat *Thames River*, for the New-York, Providence and Boston Railroad, made a trial trip, yesterday, at Norwich, Conn.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue offers a reward of $5,000 for information that shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murder or murderers of Officer CHRISTIAN GILBERT, who was shot in Brooklyn July 14, while in the discharge of his duty.

Gov. HOFFMAN, of New-Yrk, is at the Revere House, Boston. He leaves for New-Hampshire this week.

### Our Case Plainly Stated.

The extracts we have already given from the Controller's books prove beyond a doubt that millions of money have been squandered by the City authorities—but our quotations have scarcely scratched the surface. Among other interesting pages from the Controller's books which we invite the Mayor to have published—since he promises a full transcript of these books—are the pages containing the PAY ROLL of the City. Will the Mayor and Controller publish them, or wait for the TIMES to do it? We give them a chance of performing their duty, but they had better not wait too long.

We further want to see the amount paid to the NEW-YORK PRINTING COMPANY during the last two or three years. Will the Mayor and the Controller give the public the figures?

We further demand to see a list of the amounts paid to newspapers during the last three years. HALL has told the public what the TIMES has received. But he dare not say that we have been paid, or have ever charged, for work not honestly performed. We have never asked for a City advertisement, but we voluntarily rejected the City advertising when we found that it could only be had at the cost of gagging the paper. Will the Mayor make a clean breast of it, and tell the people how much he pays newspapers at this moment? Is it true, for instance, that the *Herald* alone draws from the City **$80,000** a year?

Will the Mayor further explain who J. H. INGERSOLL really is, and what are his relations toward the Tammany Ring? Can he deny that INGERSOLL is the go-between of the Ring, and that he (HALL) appointed INGERSOLL Commissioner of the new Court-house as a reward for past "services," and by way of opening up a larger field for his exertions in the future?

If HALL wished to have exposed the conspiracy against the public which is involved in the great frauds we have brought to light, could he not have done so? He is as much a party to the frauds as CONNOLLY; either or both could have *refused to sign the warrants*. Even if the warrrnts were signed under compulsion, as the Mayor alleges, *why did he keep the frauds secret?* Why did he not inform the people, whose property was being wickedly stolen, that he was acting under compulsion? An honest man in his situation would have resigned, rather than be even a legal agent in the consummation of a fraud. HALL admits, now, that the charges "may have been exorbitant." Even now he is not quite sure about it. Is he a fit man to be signing away the public money, without even a Board of Supervisors to stand in his way? We say again that if he and CONNOLLY had been honest, they would have required not only a mandamus, but a final judgment in *mandamus*, before they paid any one of the monstrous bills which we have published.

The Controller's accounts are still kept locked up in his office, but Mayor HALL says that they shall be made public. We say that he dare not keep this promise, because the *City* accounts would reveal frauds on a scale ABSOLUTELY UNPARALLELED in the history of governments all over the world.

We shall publish next week a document which will help to explain what has really been done with the public money: for the present we pause. We submit that we have proved that the City is in the hands of THIEVES and SWINDLERS, and that the public ought to take instant measures for the protection of their property against the rascals who are now preying upon it. We have by no means exhausted our proofs, but we wait to see what new subterfuge the Mayor and his confederates can invent for evading charges which they dare not openly meet. In the meanwhile, is there no body of citizens with spirit enough to consider their wrongs in public meeting, or to apply for a mandamus to compel the production of the Controller's Books? Will the Attorney-General of the State still hold back from doing his duty, or will he come down upon the rogues, as he ought to do, with a writ of *quo warranto*? Will Mr. CHAMPLAIN act in a manner worthy of his position?

Finally, we may say that we were allowed to see the figures already printed, and some others held in reserve, fully nine months ago. We could not then obtain the right to publish them. But having seen them, how could we as faithful servants of the public hesitate to describe our City rulers in the proper terms? How could we help denouncing the ASTOR-TAYLOR Report, and all the circumstances connected with it, as an imposition upon the public? We have done strict justice, and no more than justice, to all the persons whom we have exposed, and if they have been wronged the law will give them redress.

### An Old Grievance.

It is curious that among the crimes and offenses charged by ingenious Democratic writers upon the present Republican Administration, it has not occurred to them to accuse it of demoralizing the climate of the United States. They might easily make out a case against Gen. GRANT very much stronger than most they have been able to make.

It has been observed by those who are fond of remarking upon coincidences, that the weather has conducted itself in the most extraordinary and disagreeable manner ever since the Signal Service Corps has begun to publish its observations. We had an uncommonly early Spring; torrid heats in May; cold weather in June, so that the fires which had been untimely put out had to be relit, and ever since the papers have been filled with accounts of tornadoes, earthquakes, and thunder-storms. The Fourth of July was, contrary to general rule, stormy in many parts of the country; New-York a few Sundays ago was itself attacked by a severe hail-storm, and now we have had a storm lasting through twenty-four hours, and not over yet, in which the rains are tropical, and the weather is as lowering as in Vancouver's Island, where, the natives say, the climate is the loveliest in the world, and has but one fault, that it rains every day in the year.

It may seem rather strong, even to a Democratic writer, to hold the Republicans responsible for mere rain-storms, or even for the unusual frequency of violent thunder and lightning; but during the earthquakes felt in Maine, Massachusetts, and elsewhere in the United States, taken in connection with the awful shock which buried hundreds in one of the Philippine Islands, and with a still severer shock which happened in the interior of China, in April, when the earth trembled during ten days, and a whole province was frightened out of its wits—these more serious irregularities might be fastened upon the present Administration.

While the Democrats are exposing President GRANT, who has the audacity to lie quietly at Long Branch, with the earth trembling all around him, we trust the heads of the Signal Service Corps will use the present remarkable year of weather to better purpose, in an attempt to make their observations yield a sound theory of atmospheric changes. Observations take now so wide a range, and are so completely recorded in several European countries as well as in our own, and astronomy has of late made such long strides in the discovery of causes which influence, or are believed to influence, our terrestrial atmosphere, that we may not unreasonably hope to find the weather governed by fixed laws; and that thus to foretell the general character, at least of the seasons, may not remain long impossible. When that time comes, if it ever does come, we shall have a real clerk of the weather; and he will perhaps reveal to us why it is that picnics are so sure to bring on rain-storms; why Mr. BEECHER always has fine weather; why umbrellas are thought to be common property, and why the new Court-house was not swallowed by an earthquake before the cheating practiced in its construction and furnishing was exposed.

### The Viaduct Railroad Scheme.

The impracticability of the Viaduct Railroad for securing the object for which it was intended—viz., rapid transit for local travel—was thoroughly exposed in a letter to the President and directors of that scheme by Mr. VANDENBURGH, published in yesterday's TIMES. The robberies of the City Treasury by the "Ring," which we have recently exposed, had no pretense of legal sanction or excuse; but here is a scheme laid bare which they have had the audacity to get authorized by the Legislature, and they have also procured Mr. A. T. STEWART, WILLIAM B. ASTOR, and some others, to become copartners with them in a job which is to take five millions from the people of New-York this year, and as much more thereafter as they shall choose, not for better means of conveyance for the people of the City, but for the express purpose of suppressing and defeating rapid local conveyance. We have a right to infer that, in addition to this object there is another—that of appropriating this money to their own use, by causing the Company to pay fictitious prices for real estate in which they are becoming interested. Mr. VANDENBURGH has said nothing in his letter about the motives that have led to the scheme. His facts, however, so clearly explain what a viaduct railway and its uses are as to leave no room for doubt in the matter. Railways on viaducts had been proved by nearly forty years of experience in London to be worthless for city conveyance, and as soon as that was found out to be the case by the Ring, they started this gigantic fraud of expending fifty or sixty millions, and causing a delay of some half dozen years of time in making something, which, when done—if there is any design of completing it—will be worthless for its pretended object.

The facts set forth by Mr. VANDENBURGH are too well known to be controverted. The plan of a viaduct road is well known to have proceeded from SWEENY and TWEED, who are directors in some half-dozen surface railroads, assisted by HUGH SMITH, now Vice-President of the Company, and the owner of a line of Broadway stages. The engineers are a City surveyor and a City architect. Viaducts, as Mr. VANDENBURGH clearly shows, are made by those who know anything of them, only where there is no other known way of carrying a railway over low ground, and they have never yet been made on upland. Thus it appears that, while there are some fifty miles of railway viaducts in London, over a district as large as the whole of New-York, and containing as much population, they are all in the Valley of the Thames, with a surface, most of it, actually below the level of high tide.

What are Alexander T. Stewart, August Belmont, Charles A. Lamont, James F. D. Lanier, Franklin Osgood, William Butler Duncan, Charles L. Tiffany, William R. Travers, Joseph Seligman, John Jacob Astor, Levi P. Morton, William T. Blodgett, Jose F. Navarro, Edward B. Wesley and John Taylor Johnston, directors of the Viaduct Railway Company, to do in the premises? These gentlemen have not hitherto been reputed partners of the "Ring," though some of them have appeared as its indorsers. Now that this scheme is exposed, and there is no doubt whatever of its nature and object—it becomes of interest to inquire whether these gentlemen propose to participate in the public fraud, or to do their duty as honorable men and prevent the public wrong?

Of the other directors, WILLIAM M. TWEED, A. OAKEY HALL, PETER B. SWEENY and his brother-in-law, JOHN J. BRADLEY, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, HUGH SMITH, MANTON MARBLE and HENRY HILTON, we make no inquiry. Everybody knows that most of them will not hesitate to carry out any scheme of spoliation that may seem to them practicable, while the others will do whatever they are directed to do by their owners. What New-York now wants is, not merely a vigilance committee to watch a Ring of thieves, but a vigilance committee to take care of the thieves' sponsers and to hold them personally and individually responsible for the five millions of the public money which is to be squandered on this open and glaring fraud. This Viaduct outrage may produce results which its authors have little anticipated.

### The Druggists and the New Law.

The law passed by the last Legislature authorizing the Mayor to appoint a Board for the examination and licensing of druggists and their clerks, meets with much opposition from those engaged in the drug business. The first examination by the Board, which consists of Drs. DOREMUS, GRAHAM, FROHWEIN and O'LEARY, was held on Tuesday, when seven applicants were examined, all of whom passed the ordeal without difficulty, and even surprised their examiners, according to the report, by their readiness, accuracy and knowledge of their business. Dr. DOREMUS is reported to have expressed the opinion that few who present themselves will fail to pass their examination, which ought to allay the apprehensions of those who fear that the new law will have the effect of driving many worthy members of the profession out of business.

It is, however, a fair subject of discussion whether the law was a wise one, or will be of any practical benefit. The primary object sought to be attained by the law is to afford greater security to the public who are unfortunate enough to be compelled to swallow the prescriptions compounded by the druggists. Its presence on the statute-book is the result of two or three fatal accidents which occurred last Winter from taking poison by mistake for medicine. But is the law calculated to prevent such mistakes in future? The identical druggists or physicians who made those mistakes would probably find no difficulty in passing the Examining Board, and might even "surprise" their examiners, as did those examined on Tuesday, by their knowledge and accuracy. These mistakes, or accidents, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, are the result of carelessness, and not of a want of knowledge, and unfortunately no statute—certainly not this one—can afford any safeguard against a repetition of the same carelessness in future. The only law that would even tend to secure that result would be one that should subject the person guilty of carelessness to the penalty of manslaughter whenever death resulted from his negligence. Such a law, if rigidly enforced, might, perhaps, afford protection to the public against a good share of the accidents that occur from carelessly written or carelessly compounded prescriptions. A still better and more satisfactory safeguard would be for physicians to go back to the old custom of carrying their medicines with them and preparing their own prescriptions. In nine cases out of ten this could be done without any inconvenience to the practitioner, and often with great advantage to his patients. More people die annually in this City because of the delay in procuring remedies from a druggist than are killed by druggists' mistakes. Besides, it is an universal complaint among physicians that their skill in the treatment of disease is often rendered nugatory by the inferiority, and sometimes utter worthlessness, of the drugs from which their prescriptions are compounded. Medicines that, in theory, are expected to produce certain results, are found to have no effect whatever on the patient. The physician suffers a loss in reputation, and the patient often loses his life. All this might be prevented if doctors would select the drugs themselves, and prepare the doses with their own hands; which, for all ordinary maladies, might easily be done beforehand, and for extraordinary cases where the danger is imminent, it would not be asking too much of the physician that he should go to a drug-store and superintend the preparation of his prescriptions.

Such a reform is not likely, however, to be readily brought about among our City physicians, and the public is likely to have to suffer for some time to come from inferior drugs and careless druggists. We do not regard the new law for the examination of druggists as of any special utility. Still it can do no harm, and the best thing that druggists can do is to conform to it without grumbling, until they can get it repealed. It does not appear to be generally known that, according to the law, any druggist who shall be found, six months from now, preparing prescriptions without a license from Dr. DOREMUS and his colleagues, will be guilty of a misdemeanor, and be subject to a fine of five hundred dollars and imprisonment for six months—one or both, in the discretion of the Court.

### The Sick Man.

The Ex-Emperor NAPOLEON continues to live in England, in spite of the prognostications of eminent physicians and surgeons for the last year or eighteen months of his reign that he must soon die; and what is still more singular, since Sedan, the eminent physicians and surgeons seem to have left him alone; we hear nothing more of his ill-health; and, indeed, Mr. Jenkins reports that "his Majesty" looks well.

Naturally, the joker of small jokes will reply that NAPOLEON is well because the doctors leave him alone; but it may also be true that his health has improved because he has lived since he began the war against Germany in a much simpler style than for years before. That he was able to bear the excitement of the campaign up to Sedan certainly proved that he had more stamina than the world gave him credit for. Long-continued excesses were believed to have worn out his constitution, and to have left him too weak to endure either great hardships or extraordinary excitements and disappointments. But even Sedan, whose awful, and to him disgraceful, end might have killed a more vigorous man, did not appear seriously to affect his health. He seemed cheerful and well at Wilhelmshoehe, and ate, and drank, and saw company, and drove out, and even, as his queer, cold-blooded way is, wrote a little pamphlet, in which he attempted to fix the blame for his misfortunes on fate and his enemies.

And now he threatens to live on—we suspect because he is a cast-iron person; whose craving for notoriety has received extraordinary gratification, even in his misfortunes, and who solaces himself, perhaps, with the reflection that his old age is well provided for, and that after all, the Leicester-street adventurer of other days, who was poor and friendless, and proscribed at forty, has driven with a triumphant hand to a very high eminence since then.

NAPOLEON is now sixty-three. It is no great age for a man who has lived a good, or even a careful and clean life. Not a few men have conquered fortune after sixty. But to him, whose life has been neither clean nor good, probably there remains little in the future but to nourish the little spark of life that remains by judicious discipline, and to conquer as he may the evil passions which have so long been his masters.

### A Fresh Lesson from the Commune.

The latest contribution to the history of the Paris Commune is, in some respects, by far the best. It is made by M. EDMOND DE PRESSENSE, one of the staff of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The writer was in Paris during the period in which the Commune had its origin, rose and fell, and was an eye-witness of some of its most memorable acts. The fact which M. DE PRESSENSE brings out most boldly, and far more clearly than any previous critic of the Commune, is the powerful part played by pure demagoguism in bringing about its horrors. This feature of his account makes it the more important to Americans, for it cannot be denied that some of the elements which produced chaos for more than two months in Paris exist in our own country.

It is well understood, of course, that the revolt of the National Guards at Montmartre, whence came the opportunity of the men who established the Commune, was a surprise to the authorities. It has never been explained by friend or foe to the Commune, as anything more than a natural ebullition of turbulence and obstinacy on the part of the Nationals, who were sulky at the thought of retiring from their sham fighting and surrendering the thirty sous a day which they had so long enjoyed without working for it. But the opportunity given by this outburst of resistance to authority, and, by the sudden and, perhaps, surprising support it found in the population near Montmartre, was swiftly seized by the demagogues, who set up the form of government which immediately followed. The barricades were thrown up on the 18th and 19th of March. On the 20th the red flag floated from the Hotel de Ville. On the 26th elections were announced to take place on the 27th. On the latter day the law and order men, not having time to put candidates in the field, did not vote, and a miserable minority hoisted the Commune into power. Its first step was to dispossess the Maires, who had been elected by universal suffrage, and to replace them by its own delegates. Its next was to seize what treasure could be found. Then it laid hold on the Courts of justice, and finally proceeded to pour out a stream of decrees on every imaginable subject, some laying down fundamental principles for society and some appropriating the property of its individual opponents, some establishing what M. DE PRESSENSE calls "an irreligion of State," and some directing the pillage and destruction of M. THIERS' house. The history of its main acts needs no recounting. What it is desirable to call attention to now is the tameness with which the vast population of Paris submitted to the domination of a band of pretenders who, having seized the reins of Government, held them by the ostensible warrant of universal suffrage. When indignation was aroused it was not, in a single instance, directed toward the prostitution of the suffrage, but toward the way in which the power thus snatched had been used.

Chief among the elements in the Paris situation, to which counterparts may be found among ourselves, is the steadily growing indifference to offenses against the right of suffrage by those whom they most immediately affect. Those citizens whose property is taxed most directly by bad government, take the least part in trying to prevent it. Those whose patriotic or local pride is deepest, and who are most wounded by the ill-repute into which American elections and the American representative system have, in some important instances, fallen, do the least to preserve the reputation of their country or their city. Especially those who are best fitted to so frame the action of Government, that as far as may be, it will avert the causes from which political disturbances spring, are driven from public life in districts by no means small or insignificant. If these facts have not produced the monstrous and glaring offenses of the Commune, they have produced some differing more in degree than in kind. New-York is not the only place where confidence cannot rest implicitly in the purity of justice, in the honesty of financial officers, or in the uprightness of legislative bodies. Too much prominence cannot be given to the fact that the Commune owed its greatest power for evil to a helpless acquiescence in the corruption and abuse of the suffrage the like of which undeniably prevails in the United States.

## MINOR TOPICS.

Among the fraudulent checks signed by CONNOLLY and HALL, and indorsed by INGERSOLL & Co., are eight drawn in the name of "J. A. SMITH," and purporting to be for carpets furnished for the County Courts and offices. The total amount paid to "J. A. SMITH" was $269,431 33. There has been no such name as J. A. SMITH, dealer in carpets, in the New-York Directory for the last three years, and no such man is known to merchants engaged in the carpet business. We have already printed the letter of J. R. HENNESSEY disclaiming any sort of identity with the R. J. HENNESSY of GARVEY's warrants. A search through the City Directory for four years fails to reveal the existence, in any of the building trades, of R. J. HENNESSY, and from this comprehensive record the name of T. C. CASHMAN, who is credited with warrants to the amount of $64,000, is also absent. Will somebody tell the public whether SMITH, HENNESSY and CASHMAN are anything more than the creations of the inventive brain of Ring tradesmen?

Various securities of the City and County of New-York, to the value of forty thousand dollars, were offered at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange yesterday, and although nominal bids were received, not a dollar was disposed of. A week ago bonds of a similar character, to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, were sold at the same place at par. The public will no longer invest their money in bonds which are under the control of a gang of dishonest men.

A remarkable baby, with two heads, recently died in Boston, and what was singular, as well as horrible, in the death of the girl, was that one head lived for some time after the other had given up the ghost. In this City, just now, we have a similar monster at the point of death. One of its heads, called HALL, as good as gave up the ghost last Saturday. The other, who is called CONNOLLY, is ill, but has not yet resigned its existence. But it cannot long continue the struggle. When the two heads are gone, and the monstrous limbs and trunk are deceased, the doctors will not be refused the privilege of a post-mortem. The carcass must be "opened for examination."

That admirable ejaculator, M. VICTOR HUGO, has replied as follows to his election as member of the New-York Liberal Club:

VIANDON, Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, July 6, 1871.

DEAR FELLOW-CITIZEN OF THE UNIVERSAL REPUBLIC: I thank you, I thank your honorable colleagues and fellow-members, and beg you to express to them my hearty thanks and acceptance of membership. I receive with pleasure your kind and friendly communication.

Let us multiply the ties between the two hemispheres! Let us all have the same worship—progress—and the same country—the light.

VICTOR HUGO.

Since HUGO has abandoned Paris, with its stones that were to be hurled at the Prussian barbarians, and its sewers that were to be mined to blow invader and invaded to atoms, why should he not visit his Transatlantic admirers, and show how easily WENDELL PHILLIPS can be outdone?

His EX-EXCELLENCY ANDREW JOHNSON has friends who insist on talking about his prospects for the next Presidency in a very absurd and entirely irrelevant manner. He himself, however, has apparently resisted that weakness, and is about to flee from temptation. The cable has it that a grand welcome is in preparation for him at Paris, where he is expected on an early day. We are not aware that Mr. JOHNSON can be very dear, or even very familiar, to any considerable number of Parisians. It may therefore be presumed that it is Americans who make ready to do him honor. In the present chaotic condition of the French mind, a grateful diversion may be derived from hearing the Ex-President fight his battles o'er again.

By the twelfth article of the Treaty of Washington, the King of Spain was requested to name, through the Spanish Ambassador at Washington, an umpire for the board appointed to settle claims growing out of the rebellion, other than those springing from the acts of rebel cruisers. This duty Señor ROBERTS has been instructed to perform. At the same time there is some authority for saying that the Spanish Government will give in its adherence to the rules of neutrality adopted by the treaty. If it does, it will be the first fruit of the efforts the two Governments pledged themselves to make to secure their adoption. These rules are peculiarly American, and no nation knows better than Spain the essential justice of their practical application. An English construction of the law would have deprived Spain of Cuba before now.

The rural simplicity of the West is not yet dead. Out in Indiana they have gone so far as to arrest a State Printer on the charge of swearing falsely to his accounts. We do not like to think of any such policy in New-York City. If it were once adopted Mr. TWEED's Metropolitan Job Printing Company might be stripped of officers, and sundry tradesmen of Court-house infamy would be abridged of their liberty. We should have to "repair and alter" the County Jail, and our local Courts would become fearfully demoralized in attempting to serve two masters.

Railway "accidents" are monotonous in their nature during these Summer months. They seem all to be the fruit of criminal neglect. The last is the collision on the Toledo and Wabash Railway of two trains, one loaded with laborers, returning from their work. Ten lives are the estimated sacrifice in this instance to the Moloch of corporate gain, which no law seems capable of compelling to adopt reasonable precautions for the safety of human beings.

The *Express* says the "Democratic Party is a party that has no fat Government jobs, but has to work for a living." We have an illustration of it in this City—the great stronghold of Democracy. Among the Democrats who have no "jobs," and who are obliged to "work for a living," is the poor, unfortunate chair-maker INGERSOLL, the destitute plasterer GARVEY, the impecunious plumber MAYER, and a host of other miserable sons of toil. Why doesn't the *Express* get up a subscription for their relief? The Democracy in other sections of the country would doubtless be only too glad to extend a helping hand to these poor laboring men.

## ITALIAN UNITY.

### The Italians of New-York to Celebrate the Possession of Rome—Fervent Resolutions of the Patriots.

A meeting of the Italian "Fraternità Nazionale," or National Fraternity, was held in the rooms, in Spring-street, near Broadway, on Wednesday night, when it was proposed to celebrate the possession of Romè, in some suitable manner, on the 15th of August next. A motion to have a formal and national procession through the City, or from their hall to the location of the picnic, was opposed by the Chairman, Signor RINALDINI, on account of "the troubles at present existing in this City between creeds and classes." The following resolutions were drawn up in Italian, and adopted:

That we, the members of the Fraternità Nazionale though divided from our fair country by thousands of miles, and seeking our bread in a new but free land, exult in heart and mind over the final establishment of perfect unity in Italy by rendering Rome—the ancient, legitimate and natural capital—the seat of the Italian Government.

We also commend and honor the steadiness with which our countrymen expelled every feeble thought which had so long fettered them in their purpose to purify the Papacy for the sake of the nation, and in a unanimously daring their great patriotic duty, in spite of their hard-wrought convictions of many centuries.

This noble consummation we had yearned for before we bade farewell to Italy, and here, in our new home we eagerly scrutinized and cleansed the proud efforts of GUISEPPE GARIBALDI, GUISEPPE MAZZINI, and those noble compatriots. We sagerly anticipated it after the fields of LANCONA, Castelfidaro and Spoleeti, where many of our dearest friends paid the first instalment of our price for liberty. At the earnest words of CAVOUR, ANDENA and MENABREA we heard the echoes of the loud hussas that filled the streets of Rome in last September. In the mustering of boys in the streets of Naples in 1860, and pledging their faith to GARIBALDI, we saw the fast-increasing spirit of freedom which now pervades our nation. In the direful tales written upon damp prison-walls by the victims of the last of Pope-ridden Kings, we learned to open our eyes to grievances and to a yoke which we foolishly, calmly subjected ourselves. And it was then our fathers rose and said: "The earthly power of Popes and Bombas should soon end."

In reviewing all these ideas, we again swell our united joy at this grand consummation of freedom in making Italy one.

We propose further that a copy of these sentiments be duly forwarded to Rome, addressed to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and by him to be presented to His Majesty, King VICTOR EMMANUEL.

Then followed several short speeches by members of the Fraternity, and national songs were sung by select choirs. A committee to regulate the celebration of the Italian Unity Festival was formed, consisting of the following gentlemen: Signors Machi, Seltazzi, Moualdini, Bruno, Rattazzi, Secchi and Masullo. The meeting then adjourned to convene again next Sunday night.

### The New Church and Convent of St. John the Baptist—One of the Most Beautiful Churches in the City.

The new Church of St. John the Baptist, the corner stone of which was laid about three months ago with most imposing ceremonies, a full description of which appeared in the TIMES, is rapidly advancing, and will be, when completed, one of the most beautiful churches in the City. The property on which the church is being erected belongs to the Capuchin Order, and extends through from Thirtieth to Thirty-first street, west of Seventh-avenue, and the whole of the plot will be covered with the buildings. The style of architecture will be pure French Gothic. The Church will be 122 feet long, 81 feet broad, and the height of the nave will be 80 feet. The façade is to be constructed of light and dark sandstones, and is designed to be elaborately decorated with fine carved work. Its main features will be the grand arched central porch and tower, whose spire will reach a height of 225 feet, and whose base measures 32 feet square.

The interior will be very imposing on account of the lofty proportions of the nave and sanctuary. The nave will contract at the sanctuary and will be prolonged at the rear of the main altar to form the "post choir," which will be separated from the church by a rich tracery arcade. This post choir will be the chapel for the community, who will here assemble for their devotions, and will be fitted with richly carved stalls, after the manner of many conventual establishments in Europe. The aisles will terminate with the customary chapels dedicated to St. Mary and St. [illegible]. The ceiling will be groined and [illegible] blue with gold stars. The [illegible] walls will be supported upon clustered [illegible] and will be almost entirely filled [illegible] stained-glass windows. The large east [illegible] of the "post choir" will contain a figure of St. Francis, the founder of the order that [illegible] belong to, and the rose window over the [illegible] arch will contain a head of Christ surrounded by a glory. All the glass will be very rich and form a prominent feature in the [illegible]. The furniture of the church throughout will be of walnut, chestnut and ash, and will be furnished in first-class style. The convent, which faces Thirty-first-street, will be constructed of Philadelphia pressed brick, with blue and Ohio stone dressings, and will consist of three stories and a basement. The church will seat 1,200 people. It is hoped to have the entire works finished by the end of the year.

### Soup Fishing.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* thus discourses about the "scup" fishing now so prevalent along the New-England coast:

"During the sail on the bay, a day or two since, I learned, much to my surprise, that young scup from three to four inches long were abundant at the different fishing grounds. "I told you so," says the wicked trapper; "that proves that trapping" "don't diminish scup;" but the facts I mention in reality prove just the contrary. Every one will remember the unusually warm weather we had in March, and the first part of April; this extended all along the coast away down South. During this warm spell scup, in accordance with the well known habits of migratory fish, sent off their advance-guard, earlier fecund than the others, and these driven by an irresistible, natural desire, lured further north by the warm weather and warm air, came into our bay to spawn before the traps were set—the spawned and the young fish, with which the bay is swarming, is the consequence. Theory and observation convince us, and both are borne out by the facts, that these young fish are about four months old. They must have been spawned about the latter end of March, long before any traps were set, or they would have gone the way of all their later arriving comrades, viz.: to the New-York market and the manure-heap. For it is a lamentable fact, I had it from the party who bought them, that large quantities of this delicious fish were sold this season for manure, at some five cents a barrel. Now, no farmer who understands himself would, at the present day, buy fish for his land if he could get anything else. Only the bones are useful, and they form a small part of the scup with its delicate structure. The presence in the bay of such large-sized young scup, in such abundance, too, gives us the certainty that if the traps had been set in time to intercept the first run of fish, we should have had no young fish in the bay now; and it is equally sure that if the traps had not been set at all, our bay now, or a little later, would have been alive with fish. According to the well-known habits of migratory fish, all these young fish, or just as many of them as escape the accidents to which their kind are exposed, would return to our bay next season; but, unfortunately, many, if not all, will be trapped on leaving the bay in September, the Senate having thrown out last Winter the bill prepared for their protection. Had not that fatal mistake been made, we might, with reason, have made some such calculation as this. Supposing that only 5,000 young fish spawned this year in the bay, return next year fecund to the place where they spawned, as they undoubtedly will if not meddled with by trappers; and supposing, further, that out of the myriads of spawn each fish casts, only 1,000 come to maturity, we have, the year after, 5,000,000 of young fish. Suppose, now, that only 1,000,000 of these 5,000,000 return, which, repeating the process, leave in the bay, calculating at the same rate, 1,000,000,000 of young fish. The figures may startle and stagger persons not familiar with the subject; and even allowing (which I do not) that the figures are too high, and that the many dangers to which spawn and fish are exposed materially diminish them, it is still evident that the increase is prodigious; and it is more evident that if we want this cheap food in our State, food which costs nothing to feed, only don't murder it while in process of continuing its species, and stop trapping by stringent laws, so that the fish may have free ingress and egress to and from their natural spawning-grounds."

### The Census of the Cities.

The Census Office reports will show that there are 134 cities in the United States having a population each of 10,000 or over. Massachusetts has eleven of these cities. Boston stands fifth in rank for the whole country, Worcester thirtieth and Lowell thirty-first. Maine has four, Portland being forty-first. Connecticut has five, New-Haven holding the twenty-fifth place. New-Hampshire has three, Manchester being fifty-fifth. Rhode Island has but one city of over 10,000 inhabitants, and that is Providence, which is twenty-first on the list and the second city in New-England. Vermont has only Burlington, and that stands well toward the bottom of the list and is numbered the ninety-fourth. The New-England States together have twenty-five of the 134 cities, or almost one-sixth, and New-York alone has eighteen, and with New-England forty-three, or almost one-third. Washington is the twelfth city in the Union. There are only twenty-five cities numbering over 50,000 inhabitants each.

# THE RING FRAUDS.

## The Excitement Throughout the Country.

### Further Comments on the Times' Exposures.

### How Independent Journals View the Question.

*From the Golden Age.*

We are compelled to go to press during the continuance of these interesting and astonishing disclosures. At this moment, while the smoke is so thick, we do not see the end of the battle. But it looks as if the TIMES, like a young Hercules strangling the snakes, had one hand on the throat of the Controller and the other in the hair of the Mayor. If there is any public spirit left in New-York, either on the part of the Government or of the citizens, the Government must vindicate itself, or the citizens should turn and rend it. But we feel bound to add that the TIMES, if it is as certain of its case as its bold language leads us to infer, ought to go one step further. It has editorially urged the people, or any portion of them, to bring a suit against the high officers whom it denounces as thieves, and whose thievery it says it can prove. Let the TIMES, however, since the proof is thus declared to be in its own hands, bring the suit itself. Nobody would want to instigate such a suit without having the proofs to sustain it. But nobody having proofs to sustain it ought to refrain from rendering to the public so great a service as would result from substantiating their enormous charges before a legal tribunal. Mr. GEO. JONES, the publisher of the TIMES, who together with Mr. JENNINGS, his brave and brilliant editor, has inaugurated this war against the Ring, ought not to allow this golden opportunity to pass for striking in a court of justice an overwhelming blow against the Ring. But then, it just occurs to us to ask where, in heaven's name, is there an honest Court in New-York, before which such a case could be fairly tried! God pity a City whose Courts connive with its criminals, and whose Judges are the purchased property of its plunderers. Perhaps the Press itself is, in this case, the court of last resort.

Mayor HALL, smarting under the sting of the TIMES, has published a letter of defense. But this defense practically admits the truth of the indictment. He speaks of the claims as "very large and perhaps exorbitant." The *World* makes a similar admission, and says, "Mayor HALL's letter seems to concede that under the old order of things, the Controller paid some questionable claims." The Mayor, and the organ of the Democratic Party in this City, thus acknowledge the essential points in the accusation made by the TIMES. But the Mayor says that these "very large and questionable claims" were audited by the old Board of Supervisors, not by the present City Government; and that the Controller had no other recourse than to accept the audit of the old body as final, having no power to go behind it. But does any sensible man imagine that Mayor HALL or Controller CONNOLLY could not have stopped the payment of bills which, whether audited or not by the old Board of Supervisors, were evidently frauds upon the county treasury? The Controller had only to say, on the presentation of these bills, "No, they are fraudulent; I will not pay them;" the Mayor had only to refuse in like manner; and the claimants, having no substantial claims, would not have dared to ask for what was not possibly their own. We repeat that the Mayor's defense, as it stood on Monday morning, is a lawyer's argument of innocence, and, at the same time, a culprit's confession of guilt.

*Albany Evening Journal.*

We publish today another leaf from the Tammany ledger. It is proof of their pungency that these exposures have caused an active squirming in the Tammany den. HALL and CONNOLLY have both spoken—not in contradiction, but in extenuation. Admitting the fraudulent character of these accounts, they shirk the responsibility. The old Board of Supervisors are made the scapegoats. But, even if it could be shown that that body is responsible, it does not change the fact, nor relieve the Ring in the least. Previous to '67 that Board was equally divided between Republicans and Democrats; but in that year, the Ring determined to take full possession of that as it had of every other department of the local Government; and this was effected by the election of two Democrats, instead, as had been done previously, of one from each party. It was by a Board thus constituted, with WILLIAM M. TWEED at its head, that most of these fraudulent accounts were allowed. Others, equally fraudulent, have been paid since the Board was abolished, (nearly eighteen months,) and since Mayor HALL, as head of the new Board, has had full and untrammeled power to kill any measure brought before it by his single vote. We have not heard that he has ever interposed to check these or any similar robberies.

*Hartford Evening Post.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES proves its claim to the character of a newspaper, as a conservator of public morals, by its persistent airing of public abuses and its demands for their abolition. It has for years fearlessly opposed public wrong and urged reform. But lately it has established a new claim to popular confidence in its free exposé of the corruption of the New-York City Controllers' Department, and the details, as well as the sum of the exposure, are startling, and must awaken the attention of the tax-payers of that overburdened City, and induce prompt and general action of the citizens. The TIMES deserves the thanks not only of every tax-payer in New-York, but the gratitude of every lover of good government in the country. The shameful plundering of the people for the benefit of a ring of office-holders, politicians, fuglers, hangers-on, and pimps, is too much for an eminently patient people, like those of New-York, to bear. It may prove to be the last feather; let us hope it will be. The swindles of the Democratic government of our first commercial City are to be compared only to the exactions of the later LOUISES of France, and those culminated in a deluge which we hope will not be repeated here.

*Boston Evening Times.*

The charge of the NEW-YORK TIMES against the Ring which has misgoverned that City for so many years, appears to be one of the most damaging exposés of political corruption ever made. The richest part of this business is the placing of the responsibility for the exposé on the shoulders of Mr. JONES by the virtuous Mayor, who accuses the TIMES proprietor of malice. The light-fingered artist will hereafter feel encouraged to adopt a new dodge for escaping from the clutches of the law. Whenever he finds himself seized by a detective, let him accuse the official of malice, in taking an advantage which deprives him of the privilege of appropriating his neighbor's pocket-book.

*Pittsburg Daily Commercial.*

In the light of the revelations which the NEW-YORK TIMES is making of the shameless villainy of the Tammany Ring, two things become clearly understood. First, the repeated efforts made by TWEED and CONNOLLY last Spring to obtain by purchase the controlling influence of its shares; and second, the desperate attempts made a month or two later to pass a law placing the freedom of the New-York Press at the mercy of Tammany and its ready tools of the judiciary. We begin, too, to get at the real significance of the recent purchase of stock by the present managers. It is evident that the information the TIMES is now making public has been in the possession of its conductors for some time, awaiting a safe occasion for use, and it also looks as if Tammany knew it, and had sought to muzzle it accordingly. The issue between them is, therefore, fairly and squarely set. It is not enough that the TIMES shall merely continue its exposures, overwhelming as these are. It is not enough that it seeks to rescue the City of New-York from its gigantic plunderers. It is not enough that it lays bare their rottenness and infamy to the gaze of the whole country. It is not enough that it piles proof on proof, confirmation on confirmation. It is not enough that it brands the ring-masters as swindlers and thieves, and invites them to sue the proprietors of that journal for libel. This is well as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. The TIMES owes it to itself—to the City which these men have made their oyster—to the great Commonwealth which has become their footstool—to the nation, which by intrigue and hypocrisy they hope to beguile into dishonor and ruin—to manhood, honor, integrity and justice everywhere—to prosecute the matter to its proper end, which is to bring home to them, collectively and individually, their guilt, and to fasten it upon them by conviction in a court of law. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the position of the TIMES has been taken without full consideration of all the consequences that might possibly ensue. No reasonable man can doubt that the TIMES is fortified with evidence of the most resistless kind; and although it is not to be expected that a District-Attorney can be found in New-York to draw up a bill of indictment against these persons on the testimony of that journal, yet the same evidence which would justify the TIMES, if prosecuted for libel, could hardly fail to be conclusive to the minds of a Grand Jury in the presentation of the same men as criminals. the proof that would acquit the TIMES will convict them. And this proof must be forthcoming. The matter has gone too far to be dealt with in any other manner than that which we have indicated. Law is the crystalization of popular opinion. Last Spring immense reform meetings were held in New-York, at which eloquent speeches were made respecting the vital necessity of rescuing the City from the control of these scoundrel robbers, and everybody was excited to a fever of enthusiasm. Right here and now the opportunity to make good all these fine words and sentiments occurs. The criminals are powerful, it is true, but the majesty of the law should be yet more potent; and every honest man in the country who has given the TIMES his sympathy in its fearless exposure of these enormities will back it in a criminal prosecution of their perpetrators. The verdict of the people has already been had; the verdict of a jury is next in order.

*Boston Traveller.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES perseveres in its assaults upon the corrupt Tammany Ring, and in dragging its secrets to the light of day. That the shots have taken effect in a vital place the fluttering of the visible head of the clique, Mayor HALL, sufficiently proves. With characteristic sophistry he attempts to shield himself and Controller CONNOLLY behind the flimsy pretense that these claims were audited by the old and now abolished Board of Supervisors, though he declines to state why an officer is bound to declare correct what he knows to be a swindle of his predecessor. It is noticeable that neither he nor the other apologists for the Ring attempt to impugn the correctness of the TIMES' figures, and the fact for common-sense men remains, that the bill paid—whoever got it, or whoever is to blame for paying it—was many times too large for any amount of work that could have been done in the buildings in question within the time specified. If the exposure of the TIMES shall arouse the people to a vigorous effort for the overthrow of the corrupt dynasty that rides it, as the old man of the sea rode Sinbad, there will be some hope for New-York.

*Chicago Telegraph.*

Much has been asserted and believed in regard to the enormous robberies of the Treasury in the City of New-York by the Tammany Ring, but heretofore the evidence has not been as satisfactory and complete as it was believed existed. The revelations made by the TIMES are so astounding that the apologists and tools of the Ring are struck dumb. They know the TIMES would not dare publish these figures and brand as "thieves" men of high political position without it had the documents to sustain its charges. It dares HALL and CONNOLLY to give it a chance to prove the truth of its assertions, and nearly all the other New-York journals tell them they cannot afford to pass the matter by. The TIMES promises yet further revelations which will startle the country. The days of the Ring are numbered.

*Syracuse Journal.*

A profound impression has been created throughout the country by the specific exposure in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the rottenness and corruption of the rule of the Tammany Ring in the City and County of New-York; and in that City itself the deepest indignation is felt by all citizens who have a tangible interest in the matter. It is a matter of congratulation that the TIMES continues in its good work, and that it has been able to secure the official and precise data by which to enforce its allegations against the criminal officials. Other City journals, which should be foremost in prosecuting this warfare, are gradually recovering from their surprise at the boldness of the TIMES, and as rapidly as they are able to surmount the feeling of petty jealousy, with which they not unnaturally look upon the exploits of their contemporary, they, too, are lending aid in ferreting out the guilty and holding them up to public execration.

*Toronto Globe.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES has recently directed its great energies to the task of unearthing the rascalities which characterize the present Democratic rule of the Empire City. Among other information which it has obtained, and now gives to its readers, are some figures which it gleans from a copy of the Controller's accounts that have fallen into its hands.

*Philadelphia Day.*

The New-York *Globe* did, we remember, have a little Corporation printing at one time, but not enough, we conclude, to blind its proprietors to the patent fact that the charges of the TIMES against HALL and CONNOLLY are either true or false. If true, as we conclude they are after reading all the defense yet put in—the public does not care what the motives of the accuser may be. The authorities of that Metropolis are thieves or they are not. If thieves, they should be sent to the Penitentiary; if not thieves, they can take the accuser into Court and convict him of malicious libel. Now let us have justice and not whiffling, and wringing, and twisting, and maudlin talk about motives. And the journals that have made so much fuss about nepotism in high places may as well explain how it is, that all the fat jobs in the gift of Messrs. TWEED, HALL & CO. seem to fall to the share of the relatives of the powers that be. The victim of fever cannot intelligently feel the pulse of any other victim. The doctor should heal himself.

*Toledo Commercial.*

When the recent statement of the NEW-YORK TIMES appeared, alleging gross frauds in connection with the armories of that City, we thought there must be some mistake about the showing, and hence we have carefully looked to see what the organs of Tammany had to say about it. First of all, we examined daily the *World*, feeling assured that if there was any correction or explanation to be made, that journal would not be backward in bringing it forward. But although the first exposition was made on the 8th, and the second on the 20th of July, no serious attempt has yet been made to respond to them. The *World* is as mum as an oyster, while Mayor HALL's special mouthpiece, the *Leader*, corroborates the charges by attempting to get up an issue in regard to the motives of the TIMES in making its exposure, but is very careful not to attempt refutation or explanation. This is a very old and very weak device of guilt. Were it in the power of Mayor HALL and his associates to show from the records that the TIMES' statement is not correct, does anybody suppose them to be such idiots as not to do so? The people have very little concern about the motives of the witness, but they have a deep interest in the truthfulness or falsehood of the testimony. The official records are all in the hands of the accused, and they know whether or not the charges are correct, and if they neglect to show them to be false, the country will justly understand them to be true. We notice that the *World* copies the *Leader's* remarkable article without comment, being very careful to take no stock in the matter.

*Cincinnati Commercial.*

The response of the Mayor of New-York to the explicit statement by the TIMES newspaper of that City, that he is a thief, is given elsewhere. It is very feeble. The Mayor declines to bring a libel suit. He says much money was in other days paid to the TIMES for corporation advertising, and that he was once a personal friend of GEO. JONES and of HENRY J. RAYMOND, wrote squibs for the paper, and that sort of thing. He also declares that the hostility of the TIMES dates from the moment when he disputed a claim for compensation that the proprietors of that paper made. This reminds us of the fancy that the Cincinnati *Commercial* was desperately offended, about sixteen years ago, at Hon. BEN. EGGLESTON, because he disagreed with its proprietors about a bit of City advertising. If Mr. HALL had no better defense to make, silence would have become him. That which the TIMES is now saying is to be taken into consideration. Is it true or false? Are the "secret accounts" published by the TIMES the true accounts? In other words, are the Mayor and Controller of New-York public swindlers? The old corporation bills of the TIMES and the old friendship of HALL and RAYMOND have nothing to do with the issue.

*Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES continues to expose the corruption of the Tammany officials, and we republish today its broadside No. 2 from yesterday's TIMES. The Mayor cannot deny that the TIMES' charges against him and the Controller are true—but, then, the TIMES is not an unbiassed witness! In the interest of justice it is not required that witnesses should be unbiassed; the jury must be unprejudiced and the Judge must be impartial; but dare Mr. HALL submit his case to Judge and jury? If so, why does he not accept the challenge which the TIMES has so boldly thrown down, and drag his assailant into Court? There is one point that is significant in this connection, which is that although Mayor HALL is constrained to admit that "the claims alluded to by the TIMES are large, and they may have been exorbitant," and while he asserts that "no responsibility for them really rests with either the Controller or myself," he nevertheless is not willing to grant the TIMES' demand that the public shall be allowed to inspect the books in the City offices. He says: "As Mayor, I have no objection to a committee of the Legislature inspecting, nor to a statute defining and regulating the manner of inspecting all City papers and accounts;" but as for the dear public, "hands off" must be the rule for them. Comment is unnecessary.

*Cincinnati Gazette.*

The miserable attempt of the Mayor to shelter himself behind the Board of Supervisors deserves only one word. We do not believe that these accounts were ever seen by the Board of Supervisors; and even if they were, the Mayor and Controller are by no means bound to pay accounts passed by the Supervisors; on the contrary, it is their duty to withhold payment when they have reason to believe that frauds have been committed; and the accounts we have published are so manifestly fraudulent that they could not deceive a child. It can only be the weakness of despair which induces the Mayor to try to throw the responsibility for these frauds on the Board of Supervisors.

*New-Haven Journal and Courier.*

The exposure of the monstrous rascality of the Tammany masters of New-York City is creating a profound sensation throughout the country, and the TIMES is everywhere commended for its courage in showing up the plunderers. Everybody has been satisfied for years that the men who have run "the machine" in that City were thieves and had robbed the City of millions, but the rogues had managed to conceal the evidences of their wickedness, and the vague charges of corruption had not the effect upon the popular mind that these official figures produce. It is seen that the man who have handled the purse of that great City have not confined themselves to the slow progress of making exorbitant claims for work actually performed, but have stolen millions on pretenses not even respectably probable. There is GARVEY'S monstrous bill for plastering—more than all the plasterers in New-England could have earned in a year. The *World* made a show of defending the thieves by claiming that, though they were rascals under the old charter, they must be presumed to have become honest men under the new one. But even that agile journal has abandoned the field and left the rogues to take care of themselves as best they can.

*Toronto Leader.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES has been carrying on for several months a vigorous warfare against the corrupt "Ring" which govern that City and swindles the tax-payers out of untold millions. In its issue of Saturday last it prints a statement which it says was obtained from the books of the City Controller, and which, if true, shows that in one branch of the civic expenditure there has been an amount of swindling unexampled in the whole range of history.

*Cincinnati Daily Gazette.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES ought to be made the defendant in a libel suit. The bold and specific charges it has recently made against the rulers of New-York it renews in more definite shape than ever. The first three columns of the first page of its issue of Saturday were devoted to an exhibition of the accounts of Mayor HALL and CONNOLLY with INGERSOLL & Co.—otherwise, says the TIMES, J. H. INGERSOLL, the agent of the Ring. Mayor HALL and CONNOLLY can not afford to let these accusations go unanswered. The Mayor has, indeed, made a show of denying them in the columns of the New-York *Leader*. He says the TIMES is mad because some seven or eight thousand dollars' worth of advertising has been taken from it, and that it has bought from a discharged clerk the accounts it is now exhibiting, and which the clerk pretended to the TIMES were taken from the private books of the Mayor and Controller. These accounts the Mayor intimates are false. And this is all the defense the chief officer makes against the scandalous charges of thieving and plundering that are paraded daily. Now this will not do. Sensible men will not believe, without definite proof, that a great newspaper will commit itself to an organized scheme of libel and slander because it has lost a little mess of official pottage. Neither will it be believed that the TIMES would persist in its charges, day after day, unless it had the very best of authority for making them. The danger of publishing such matter is too manifest. It is only because the accusations are true the TIMES publishes them, and only because they are true that OAKEY HALL does not call the publisher into Court. This is the view people will generally take of the matter.

*Chicago Evening Journal.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES is doing most excellent service just now in exposing the official thieveries of the Tammany Democracy, who are so outrageously and expensively misgoverning that City. It moves upon the enemy's works with terrific energy. The Mayor signs the warrants on the Controller, and the money is then drawn out of the City treasury by an agent of the Ring, and divided among the thieving conspirators, who use it either for their individual enrichment or for party purposes to hold themselves in power, scattering it freely, no doubt, among that class of faithful Democrats who attempted last week to establish Irish Catholic tyranny in that City. A more corrupt and dastardly Government has never been known than is the present Democratic dynasty of New-York—a dynasty which is rapidly becoming the controling power of the Democratic Party of the United States.

*Albany Journal.*

Those that train with Tammany and make up its infamous Ring have very tough skins. It takes a peculiarly sharp and stout arrow to pierce through their rhinocerean cuticle, and elicit a cry of anguish. They are not, too, too sadly sensitive, nor are their feelings over easily hurt. Against an ordinary attack, Mayor HALL would oppose what is popularly called "the dignity of silence," or else answer with a light and airy laugh. But the charges of the TIMES are no laughing matter, and silence under them is not possible for the parties accused, if they have any wish for a political future. All the State has been aroused from its July languor by the exciting stimulant of the TIMES' exhibits. The people living in the Metropolis, and their provincial brethren, have long been aware that there was something rotten in Denmark, but they were not prepared for, and were astounded at, the revelation of the huge proportions of the rotten element. It took a good deal to surprise them, but they were surprised; their eyes stared wildly and their jaws fell on learning, for instance, that GEORGE S. MILLER, carpenter, had been able to earn, by the exceeding sweat of his brow, the sum of $431,064, "for carpenter work done in ten lofts and stables," inside of a year. Judging from his last leader in the *Leader*, Mayor HALL's place in journalism, on the TIMES or elsewhere, would seem to be the "Minor Topic" department. For, in his reply to the TIMES' arraignment, when there was every reason in the world why he should deal with a major topic, he curiously lets major matters severely alone, and devotes his leader to "Minor Topics." A writer with such a strong bent for "Minor Topic" should give up penning literary criticisms and editorial paragraphs, and devote his entire energies to the special department for which he exhibits such a peculiar aptitude. In the long leader in the *Leader* major topics are dismissed with a few lines, while the rest of the space is devoted to Minor Topics. The Mayor alludes to his own "dramatic efervescences." When he reminds the TIMES that stabs him that he is a twenty-year old friend of its living proprietor, and was one of the pall-bearers of the deceased partner, that journal, instead of sparing, can still strike on answering the Mayor's *et tu Brute* appeal with one of SHAKESPEARE'S effervescences adapted for the occasion: "As OAKEY loved me I weep for him; as he was fortunate I rejoiced at it; as he was valiant I honored him; but as he was thievish I slew him." The Mayor has already proved himself anything but valiant by his white-livered action in the Orange matter. If the TIMES' accusations are just, he is doubly damned. * *

So far as the "rural districts" are concerned, we are interested in these exposures only so far as they foreshadow coming events in other sections of the State and in other departments of the Government. Vice is contagious, and successful rascality finds ready imitators. What is being done in New York today will, if unrebuked, be done in Albany and Rochester and Buffalo to-morrow. And what is successfully done in municipalities will, when opportunity offers, be done at the capital of the State. Indeed, the developments of last year left no doubt in candid minds that Tammany tactics were already in full blast in the Canal, if not in every other department of the Government. Let it become a fixed fact that gilded scoundrelism in official life is more honored than simple homespun integrity, and the backs of the people will soon be broken by the heavy burdens which the knaves in high places will impose upon them. They have already laid their heavy hand upon the State, and hope soon to be masters of the Union. What a field for the exercise of their genius! And "to this complexion it will come at last" if the people are not wise in time to avert so dire a calamity.

*Springfield Republican.*

The public interest in this case,—for which, even thus early in the hearing, we may safely claim the dignity of a *cause célèbre*,—increases from day to day. Not only the New-York tax-payers, who are more immediately concerned, but the more intelligent half of the American people are watching its progress with intent eyes. Hardly a paper comes to hand which does not have something to say about it. The TIMES presents no additional evidence in its Tuesday's issue, but promises that more shall be produced. Naturally, though quite needlessly, it devotes a column to answering the Mayor's insinuations against its publisher. We say this was needless, and for this reason, the public at large is not particularly interested in knowing what prices Mr. JONES is accustomed to charge for work done, nor what means he resorts to to secure the payment of his bills. When the Mayor proves all that he says of Mr. JONES, he has not bettered his own position a particle.

*Norwich Bulletin.*

Mayor HALL, of New-York, attempts a second time to defend himself from the damaging charges of the TIMES that he signed fraudulent warrants to the amount of millions of dollars, by which the City Treasury was defrauded of immense sums. He makes lame work of it. First, he pitches into the TIMES severely, which does not help his cause a particle. Secondly, he asserts that the bills for which he issued the warrants were audited and passed by the Board of Supervisors which preceded him. In reply to this, his attention is directed to one batch of warrants, to the amount of over $5,000,0000, which were issued to pay bills incurred and audited after the Board of Supervisors had been abolished for its corruptions. Moreover, it is pertinently asked of him why he so far exceeded his duty as to issue warrants for the payment of bills which he confesses were exorbitant, when he was not compelled so to do, even if they were passed by the corrupt Supervisors; and, furthermore, why he appointed TWEED and HANK SMITH, prominent members of the old corrupt Board of Supervisors, to the fattest offices in his gift after the abolition of the Board. Mayor HALL will have hard work to reply.

*Boston Journal.*

The fight between the NEW-YORK TIMES and Mayor HALL *et al.* continues with unabated energy. The TIMES maintains its attack with no evidence of weakness or abatement, and the Mayor, though driven into the most uncomfortable of corners, defends himself with desperation and ingenuity. Unfortunetely, however, for the lovers of an even combat, the work is evidently too much for him, and the fact that he finds himself on the wrong side of a decidely unequal combat is very apparent. The fight in New-York is not simply against corrupt officials, but also against a corrupt Administration. The charges of the TIMES are not only against HALL and CONNOLLY, but against the horde of Gotham office-runners entire, and the very fact that the individuals named do not attempt to disprove the accusations against their own ring, but content themselves with seeking to shift the responsibility to the shoulders of some of their associate members, is a virtual admission that the charges are well founded. What New-York will have to do is to clean out the whole nest of corruption, irrespective of the fate of the "grandfather five times removed," of any of the victims. It may be that all their remote progenitors were hung for crime, though, if this should be the case, the thought would be in order that New-York of the nineteenth century might be a little better off if the grandfathers five times removed had been allowed to luxuriate in life, and the executions had taken place at another and more recent end of the ancestral lines.

*Troy Whig.*

The attack of the NEW-YORK TIMES on the Tammany Ring has called out Mayor HALL. He has written two long articles, one as an editorial in his own paper, the *Leader*, and one for the New-York papers, addressed to the public. In the first he assails GEORGE JONES, one of the proprietors of the NEW-YORK TIMES, charging him with having been a creditor of the City, and with bringing a suit against Controller CONNOLLY to compel him to pay an audited bill. The only question in which the public take an interest, even in that suit, is, was the bill a fair one for work done, and honestly due? Mayor HALL will not be able to clean his pantaloons by spattering mud over GEORGE JONES.

He says the bills were all audited by the old Board of Supervisors, and he justifies his signing the warrants by alleging that his legal advisers informed him that it was his duty to sign them. He claims that the suit brought by GEORGE JONES was a test suit, and decided the principle that the Controller was bound to issue bonds to pay the claims whenever audited. If the claim of GEORGE JONES was correct and honest, there was no doubt of the obligation to pay. But the suit would not have been held to decide that dishonest and fraudulent claims should be paid.

Fraud vitiates all things. If Mayor HALL knew or suspected that a demand was fraudulent, or partly fraudulent, he could have resisted payment. No court would have compelled him to sign a warrant for a fraudulent account. The old Board of Supervisors had become notoriously a compliant tool of the Tammany Ring, and its doings were the doings of the Tammany Ring. Do we not remember how the Ring fought to keep out Mr. FOLEY, an anti-Tammany Democrat, and keep in HENRY SMITH, a Tammany Republican, and did keep in SMITH until the Court decided that all the votes cast for him were void? How many of these bills were audited while SMITH was in the Board? and was not WILLIAM M. TWEED, the great Tammany Grand Indian Sachem, a member of the old Board of Supervisors? And was not JAMES H. INGERSOLL a partner of TWEED at that time, before or since? And is not each and every of the men who appear in these accounts, admitted by HALL to be exorbitant, a Tammany Democrat?

The Mayor thinks the public will not believe the charge of the TIMES that he shared the plunder. The public will believe it, unless he can show that he had no connection with the swindlers who presented, and the greater swindlers who audited the accounts.

*Philadelphia Press.*

Several New-York papers published on Monday morning a lengthy communication from Mayor OAKEY HALL, in which he attempts to defend himself and brother officials from the most damaging charges brought against them by the TIMES. We say "attempts," for the defense fails even to meet the specifications which support the TIMES' indictment, still less to satisfactorily answer them. Most of it is quite irrelevant, and the remainder is utterly inconclusive.

Another statement which the Mayor offers in defense is that the accounts in the possession of the Controller are not kept secret, as alleged, and that in fact "a full statement" of them is now being printed for publication. But further on in his communication he explains that the books and papers are not open for the inspection of all persons, and argues that it would be impracticable to allow this, but adds: "As Mayor I have no objection to a committee of the Legislature inspecting, nor to a statute defining and regulating the manner of inspecting all City papers and accounts, but in the absence of any authority of that character and protective regulation I must obey the law as it stands." The "full statement," if it is ever published, will, of course, be so cooked up as to put the best face possible upon the fraudulent payments. And these points contain the substance of the whole defense. The Mayor does not deny that the transcripts of the Controller's record published in the TIMES are strictly correct. Neither does he pretend to deny that they afford *prima facie* evidence of outrageous stealing. The indictment, therefore, remains unquashed, and the Democratic Party must bear the infamy of having furnished the most corrupt set of officers that ever misruled and disgraced an American city.

*La Crosse (Wis.) Leader.*

We are glad to see by the news reports that the thirty-four shares of the NEW-YORK TIMES, owned by the late HENRY J. RAYMOND, have been bought by one of the stock-holders for $11,000 each, which would argue the value of the entire property over $1,000,000. The persistent and tremendous war of the TIMES upon the corruptionists of Tammany Hall is something unexampled in American journalism, and this disposition of the shares belonging to the Raymond estate is evidence that it will not cease until the power of that Ring is broken.

*Oswego Advertiser & Times.*

OAKEY HALL defends himself in his paper, the *Leader*, from the charges of the NEW-YORK TIMES, and it is a remarkable defense indeed. He "shows the animus" of the TIMES' attack, and there rests his case! He argues that GEORGE JONES of the TIMES is angry because he is not let into the Ring, and that's all there is about it!

*Knoxville (Tenn.) Chronicle.*

The TIMES, in an *exposé* of the Tammany Ring in its issue of the 20th, shows from official figures that the Democratic authorities expended, for the quarter ending March 31, 1871, County funds to the amount of $4,612,063 54. The above sum has been added permanently to the debt of that swindled and robbed community.

*Rochester Evening Express.*

The Brooklyn *Union* says that twice as many copies of the NEW-YORK TIMES were sold on the boat Monday morning as of all other New-York papers. So much for pluck, which is giving the TIMES the lead.

It's h'all up with Mayor HALL. It probably will be much easier for him to keep out of office hereafter that out of State Prison. He would grace the latter much better than the former.

*Montreal Daily Witness.*

The NEW-YORK TIMES has made a most damaging *exposé* of frauds committed by the "Ring" of that City.

### The Druggists' Examination Bill.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

That notable philanthropist and ex-prize-fighter, JIM IRVING, succeeded in pushing through the Legislature a crude and ill-digested bill purporting to be a protection to the public from the errors and mistakes made by druggists and their assistants in the dispensing of medicines, but in reality to create sinecure offices for political friends, thus adding another burden to our overtaxed community without any compensating good. The Commission appointed by our pure and worthy Mayor have laid out a plan for conducting their examinations, which, if carried out, will disable some of our best dispensing establishments, by alarming and driving from the City many young men, who, while they have had a thorough practical experience in the routine of a dispensing drug-store, and who are perfectly competent to put up any prescription, yet feel a repugnance against going before this Commission to be examined on theoretical chemistry, botany and other departments of science, with which they have but slight acquaintance, having neither the time nor the opportunity of perfecting themselves in these branches of science. Who will take the places of these young men? Would it not have been better to have given us a law that would have gradually raised up an improved or more highly-educated class of dispensary—not tear down the old building before the new one is ready for use? The above remarks also hold good in regard to the druggists themselves, as well as their assistants. There are a number of men in this City who have been in the business twenty, thirty and forty years, and have conducted their business in a careful and satisfactory manner, and have the entire confidence of the public and the medical profession, and now forsooth they must resign the right of dispensing in their own establishments, or go before this new Commission, (several members of which were unborn at the time said druggists commenced business,) and then and there submit to be questioned from the text-books and, it may be, sent back like whipped school boys to learn their letters.

The animus that prevails in the aforesaid Commission may be imagined by reading the contributions from one of them in the morning papers, "As no more apothecary murders," &c., &c.

ONE OF THE OLD ONES,
And old friend and contributor to the TIMES.

### Tammany's Extortion.

It is a well known fact that livery-stable keepers reap rich harvests from the patronage they receive from hotel people, but it is not generally known that Tammany Hall has taken hold of them as a medium whereby their financial resources may be swelled out. For years past Mr. G. A. BELLOWS has held the Metropolitan stand, When Hon. MIKE NORTON came down from Albany this Spring, and the Boss had purchased the Metropolitan, he became allied as a business partner with THOMAS CANARY, a stableman and small politician. Mr. BELLOWS was ousted from the Metropolitan stand and CANARY substituted. The income from this stand alone is about $20,000 per annum, and Mr. CANARY and his partner, NORTON, take it on condition that they pay to the Boss and the Ring twenty per cent. per annum. These figures come from an official source.

## THE EXCITED DRUGGISTS.

### Examinations Continued—The Remonstrance and the Forthcoming Reply.

The excitement among the druggists and prescription clerks it is expected will manifest itself this afternoon at 4 o'clock, in Harmonia Hall. They have issued circulars which were extensively distributed yesterday. The Board which has been appointed for the examination of and licensing druggists and prescription clerks, resumed their labors yesterday morning, commencing at 10 o'clock. Between that time and 5 P. M. they had examined eight candidates only. For the present the Commissioners decline to permit the examinations to be publicly reported. They have carefully read the remonstrance, signed by some thirty-two graduates of a college of Pharmacy, either in this country or abroad, and have a written reply which will be duly forwarded today. It is in effect that the law of March 28, 1870, abrogates the law of 1839. The Commissioners have had to discuss the point whether if an applicant proves deficient in any one of the several branches composing the examination, he can reapply, and they have decided in the affirmative, provided the application is made within the next five months, as at the expiration of that time no one will be permitted to dispense drugs who is without a license.

One of the features incident to the present examinations is that the College of Pharmacy in this City will increase in importance. Until now it has been rather a neglected institution. It never has had any practical laboratory, and the lecturers complain that they have not been adequately paid for their services; again, that the druggists did not permit their clerks to attend the lectures, not because they did not want them to hear them, but because they found it more profitable to keep the clerks at work in the store.

The following are the names of the graduates of a College of Pharmacy who signed the remonstrance, to which the Commissioners will reply today:

John M. Domas, No. 51 Eighth-avenue; Jas. G. Beach, No. 533 Hudson-street; Augustus Weismann, No. 257 Broome-street; Paul Balluff, No. 645 Sixth-avenue; Lucien M. Rice, No. 91 Fulton-street; P. W. Bedford, No. 278 Greenwich-street; Gustavus Krehbeig, No. 243 East Houston-street; John H. Eberhardt, No. 34 Canal-street; Chas. F. Beckar, No. 165 Rivington-street; Chas. Chabada, No. 181 Avenue A; Chas. Schlimbach, No. 122 Seventh-street; Hermann Seilheim, No. 135 Clinton-street; George E. Sands, No. 769 Sixth-avenue; Thomas F. Main, No. 278 Greenwich-street; Hermann H. Metz, No. 297 East Houston-street; Byron F. MacIntyre, No. 122 Waverley-place; Henry Kinmal, No. 65 Avenue A; O. Z. Weinman, No. 173 Seventh-avenue; Charles Knuen, No. 67 Forsyth-street; Gustavus Ramsberger, No. 655 Sixth-avenue; F. G. Breittman, No. 533 Hudson-street; H. M. Landaner, No. 69 Rivington-street; A. Himmelreitcher, No. 65 Orchard-street; Frederick Loussaint, No. 630½ Essex-street; Edwin Henes, No. 655 Sixth-avenue; Louis Regal, No. 144 West Broadway; James S. Higgens, No. 260 Delancey-street; Chas. Pushta, No. 246 Delancey-street; Joseph Weber, No. 1,045 Second-avenue; Chas. A. Evans, No. 703 Greenwich-street; W. Mettenheimer, No. 708 Third-avenue; Wm. Wright, Jr., No. 29 Liberty-street; Wm. Neergaard, No. 1,183 Broadway.

## ARMY NEWS.

### The Department of the East—Officers Stationed in This City and Vicinity.

A schedule was prepared, yesterday, in the head-quarters of the Military Department of the East, exhibiting the location as follows of all the officers, under the command of Gen. McDOWELL, in this City and vicinity, with the exception of those composing the personal staff of the General and the Department staff. The names and location of the latter were published in the TIMES a few days ago:

Fort Hamilton, New-York Harbor—Col. Israel Vogdes, First Lieut. J. H. Counselman, First Lieut. R. M. Hall, Surgeon R. H. Alexander, First Lieut. J. P. Sanger, First Lieut. F. C. Nichols, Second Lieut. H. L. Harris, Capt. Henry W. Closson, First Lieut. J. W. Dillenback, First Lieut. R. G. Shaw, Second Lieut. Allyn Capron, Capt. W. L. Haskin, First Lieut. E. D. Wheeler, First Lieut. A. B. Gardner, Second Lieut. D. M. Taylor, Capt. W. M. Graham, First Lieut. Thos. Ward, First Lieut. E. Van A. Andruss, Second Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr.

Fort Wadsworth, New-York Harbor—Surgeon J. C. McKee, Capt, Royall T. Frank, First Lieut. L. A. Chamberlin, First Lieut. A. H. Merrill, Second Lieut. R. H. Patterson.

Fort Wood, New-York Harbor—Major John Hamilton, Surgeon C. C. Gray, Capt. F. E. Taylor, First Lieut. C. P. Eakin, Capt. Alanson M. Randol, First Lieut. Edmund K. Russell, First Lieut. I. T. Webster, Second Lieut. J. Pope, Jr.

Willett's Point, New-York Harbor — Major Henry L. Abbott, Surgeon C. C. Byrne, First Lieut. W. H. Hener, First Lieut. C. E. L. B. Davis, Capt. Alexander MacKenzie, First Lieut. W. S. Stanton, Second Lieut. F. A. Hinman, Capt. C. H. Raymond, Brevet Second Lieut. J. H. Willard.

David's Island, New-York Harbor—Col. J. V. Bomford, Lieut.-Col. H. D. Wallen, Major J. D. Wilkins, First Lieut. Thomas Wilhelm, (Adjutant,) First Lieut. Bishop Aldrich, (R. Q. M.,) Assistant Surgeon H. R. Tilton, Assistant Surgeon, W. E. Whitehead, Capt. G. M. Brayton, First Lieut. Gordon Winslow, Capt. John F. Ritter, First Lieut. A. W. Corliss, Second Lieut. John O'Connell, Capt. E. W. H. Read, Second Lieut. J. W. Summerhayes, Capt. C. M. Bailey, First Lieut. J. W. Powell, Capt. F. D. Ogilby, First Lieut. Samuel Craig, Second Lieut. Chas. M. Baily, Capt. J. J. Van Horn, First Lieut. Egbert B. Savage, Second Lieut. Edward Lynch, Capt. J. N. Andrews, First Lieut. C. F. Loshe, Second Lieut. W. H. McMinn, Capt. H. M. Lazelle, First Lieut. Charles Porter, Second Lieut. P. H. Ray, Capt. A. T. Smith, First Lieut. F. T. Adams, Capt. W. S. Worth, First Lieut. F. A. Whitney, Second Lieut. C. A. Earnest.

Fort Columbus, New-York Harbor—Major Matthew M. Blunt, First Lieut. G. L. Luhn, First Lieut. W. E. Dougherty, First Lieut. W. C. Beach, Second Lieut. R. G. Rutherford, Surgeon Madison Mills, Surgeon Charles Page.

Lieut.-Col. Emory Upton and Capt. Tully McCrea are on detached service at the Military Academy, West Point.

Major John M. Brannan is absent on special duty.

Capt. William R. King is absent on detached service as the Secretary of the Sutro Tunnel Commission.

First Lieut. J. L. Rathbone is on detached service in San Francisco, on Gen. Schofield's staff.

Second Lieut. J. M. K. Davis is absent on temporary duty at West Point.

First Lieut. D. T. Wells is on recruiting service in the City here.

### New-York Vessels and the Elizabethport Harbor-Master.

For some time past JOHN BONELL, Harbor-master of Elizabethport N. J., has been collecting fees from masters of vessels who have put into that port. In cases where the masters have refused to pay they have been arrested and held until he received the amount claimed to be due. This coming to the ears of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Co-operative Association, they held a meeting and passed the following resolutions:

*Whereas*, We have been advised by the counsel of the Association that such fees are illegal; therefore,

*Resolved*, That masters of vessels who are members of the Vessel-owners' and Captains' Association of New-York be, and they are hereby instructed, not to pay such fees at said port, and that the Association will defend them in so doing.

*Resolved*, That they be requested to promptly report to the Secretary of the Association any proceedings commenced against them or their vessels.

### Dangerous Kerosene—An Important Inquest in Brooklyn.

On the night of the 17th inst. a child named AGNES MULHOLLAND was so shockingly burned by the explosion of a kerosene oil lamp that it died on the following morning. Coroner WHITEHILL having ascertained that the oil was twenty per cent. below the legal standard, is now holding an inquest for the purpose of bringing to justice the manufacturer and vender. Last night he ascertained that JENNY & SON manufactured the oil; that SAMUEL MEYERS bought it in large quantities, and retailed it to the corner grocers. BERNARD SMITH, of North Seventh and Third streets, sold this oil to Mrs. MULHOLLAND, and it destroyed her child. The inquest will be a thorough one.

### Affray in Cherry-Street.

Last evening, about 8 o'clock, an affray occurred in the disorderly house, No. 95 Cherry-street, kept by JOHN ROBERTS, during which JOHN MCKENNEY, of No. 438 East Fourteenth-street, was shot in the breast by the proprietor, and seriously wounded. ROBERTS states that he had been stabbed on the previous night by MCKENNA, who again assaulted him last evening, and he was forced to fire upon him in self-defense. The wounded man was taken to Park Hospital, and ROBERTS, who was arrested by Officer CRAIK, of the Fourth Precinct, was locked up in the Oak-street Police Station.

### Regatta of the Stapleton Yacht Club.

The members of the Stapleton Yacht Club held a regatta yesterday, which was well attended, both by boats and spectators. Before the start, which took place at 2:02, the weather had cleared, and seven open sloops made their appearance, as follows:

*Sappho*, Capt. Egbert; *Julia*, Capt. Stillwell; *Edith*, Capt. Chambers; *Ain't I Green*, Capt. Feuo; *Albert*, Capt. Sanford; *Cygnus*, Capt. Millen; and *Nonsuch*, Capt. Monroe.

The start was very fair, the *Sappho* leading, closely followed by the *Julia*, which carried away her topmast off Fort Lafayette, but nevertheless arrived first, having done the course—eighteen miles—in 3:18:45. The prize was given the *Edith* on time allowance. The *Nonsuch* carried away her bow-sprit and jib halyards, which prevented her from going over the course. The race was a very fine one. Messrs. Prahl, Frean, Stillwell, Foles, Van Buskirk, Brown, and Capt. Holbrook acted as judges.

The officers for the year are: Commodore, M. S. Tynan; Vice-Commodore, S. C. Hall; Steward, J. Van Pelt; Treasurer, J. Miller, and Secretary, G. H. McCready. A supper at the Club-house in the evening, at which the prizes were presented, ended the day's sport.

## THE TRUTH TOLD.

### The Charge of Cowardice Against Capt. Helme Refuted—A Cloud of Witnesses Against One.

Capt. JOHN C. HELME, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was thoroughly vindicated yesterday, before the Police Commissioners, of the charge of cowardice brought against him by DAVID DAVIDS, a reporter. It will be remembered that DAVIDS made a charge that Capt. HELME ran into Twenty-eighth-street and hid himself behind a house. Afterward, DAVIDS published an affidavit, swearing that he saw Capt. HELME run into Twenty-seventh-street, out of the Eighth-avenue, when the firing began, and hide behind the house on the south-west corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-seventh-street. The person who made this affidavit appeared in person, aided by counsel, and was the first witness sworn. DAVIDS, although he still swore that he saw HELME in Twenty-seventh-street when the firing was going on, contradicted the statement in his former affidavit that he saw Capt. HELME run into that street. DAVIDS was put to a severe examination by Capt. HELME as to a statement which he inserted in a morning paper of the 13th inst., and when asked if it was true, answered that he did not swear to that. Counsel for DAVIDS then called Capt. SPEIGHT, who did not see Capt. HELME leave his command, and was further damaging to the complainant in his testimony as to the horses of the stages in the line, which DAVIDS swore were not alarmed by the firing, but which SPEIGHT and many others subsequently testified were entirely unmanageable and threatened to break the Police lines. Sergt. OATES, Twenty-seventh Precinct, was also called for the complainant, but his testimony, so far as it touched the case, was favorable to Capt. HELME. Sergt. FITZGERALD, another of the witnesses called by DAVIDS, not only testified that he did not see HELME in Twenty-seventh-street, but that it was impossible for him to have got there without his (the witness) seeing him. Inspector JAMESON, the only other witness called by DAVIDS, did not notice Capt. HELME leave his post, and knew nothing of his leaving except that he was told so just after the firing by this DAVIDS. Capt. SPEIGHT had also spoken to him on the subject, but it appeared that SPEIGHT had also got his information from DAVIDS.

Capt. HELME then called his witnesses, and twenty-three officers and citizens came up in succession to contradict DAVIDS' statement. These witnesses were: Gen. Abram Duryea, Maj. W. J. A. McGrath, Twenty-second Regiment; Robt. G. Morris, reporter of the TIMES; S. N. Cohen, reporter of the *New-Yorker Journal*; Capt. Burden, Twenty-ninth Precinct; Sergt. Miller, Twenty-second; Capt. Clinchy, Twenty-third; Roundsman Murphy, Twenty-third; Sergt. McIlwain, Twenty-ninth; Sergeant Taylor, Twenty-ninth; Patrolman Keating, Twenty-second; Roundsmen Croker and Kass, Twenty-ninth; R. Fawcett, Twenty-third; Patrolmen Dempstead and Albert, Twenty-third; Mr. Peter G. Brower, No. 307 Eighth-avenue; Patrolmen Donohue, Murphy, Gorman, Monell, Brady and others, Twenty-seventh Precinct. The testimony of these witnesses covered every instant of time from before till after the firing, and placed Capt. HELME always at his post, calmly discharging his duties. Sergt. MILLER saw Capt. HELME constantly from before the firing until it was all over, and helped Capt. HELME to keep the frightened stage-horses from breaking the Police lines. Roundsman MURPHY, Twenty-third, saw him, at the instant of the volley, (when DAVIDS swore he was in Twenty-seventh-street,) turn to his line, raising his club, and heard him say "Steady, boys, on the left," repeating the words of Inspector JAMESON, who had the instant before uttered them to the whole division. Mr. COHEN saw Capt. HELME at his post at the moment of the firing, and a moment afterward Mr. MORRIS assisted Capt. HELME in putting the wounded Patrolman MURPHY into the stage which was in Eighth-avenue in front of Capt. HELME's line. The patrolmen of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, who held the right of the line, all testified that Capt. HELME did not pass them, as he must have done to get into Twenty-seventh-street; but that DAVIDS did run in a terribly demoralized condition into that street, and did not return until the firing was all over. The evidence soon, however, became monotonous, as it invariably showed the intrepidity and coolness of Capt. HELME, except where it diverged to exhibit the poltroonery of his panic-stricken accuser, who had run himself and thought it was HELME.

Very many witnesses were not called by Capt. HELME, as they were not considered necessary, and he made a simple statement that he had not left his command for a single moment during the entire day of the riot. Commissioner MANIERRE, with a few remarks upon the entire vindication of Capt. HELME, and saying that he was only put upon trial to give him that opportunity, as the Commissioners had previously been satisfied of his gallantry during the riot, moved that the complaint be dismissed. This motion was seconded by Commissioner BARR, and after a few remarks from President SMITH, laudatory of the conduct of Capt. HELME, the vote was taken, and the complaint dismissed by a unanimous vote. Capt. HELME returned his thanks to the Board for the opportunity afforded him to vindicate himself to his brother officers for so kindly coming forward to assist him in rebutting the atrocious calumny, and to the Press, that, with one exception, had treated him with fairness. The counsel for DAVIDS here interposed a few feeble remarks to the effect that that individual still put his unsupported word against the cloud of witnesses who had testified, and the Court then adjourned.

### Liederkranz Summer-Night Festival.

The members of the German Liederkranz will give a grand Summer-night's Festival at Jones' Wood, this evening. These annual affairs are exceedingly enjoyable. Good music is supplied during the early part of the evening, and the festival is continued with a dance, which does not usually terminate until the small hours. It need hardly be said that the Liederkranz keeps its Summer reunions as free from the unpleasant incidents growing out of many mixed assemblages as it does its Winter merry-makings. The soirée now to occur—unless, it should be noted, unfavorable weather compels its postponement until to-morrow—can, therefore, be attended with every advance surety of unalloyed pleasure.

### Death from a Self-Inflicted Wound.

On the 10th inst., MINNIE FRENCH, who was sometimes known as Genevra D. Rockwell, shot herself in the left breast, at No. 117 West Thirty-third-street, and was removed to Bellevue Hospital, but subsequently transferred to No. 130 East Twenty-seventh-street, where she died on Tuesday last from the effects of the wound. Dr. FLEMING, who attended her, gave a certificate of death, in which the name of deceased was given as Genevra D. Rockwell. The certificate was rejected by Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, and the case referred to the Board of Coroners. The affair will be fully investigated by Coroner SCHIRMER, who will hold an inquest in the case this morning.

### Bayonne Yacht Club Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Bayonne Yacht Club takes place today. The course, which is to be sailed over twice, is from the Club-house around Fort Lafayette and return. The following are the boats entered:

First Class.—Cabin sloops—*Kaiser Wilhelm, Alert, Sophie, Nettie B., Ada, Carrie, Julia* and *Bertha*.

Second Class.—Open sloops—*Bella, Jeannette, W. T. Lee, Sherman, Matilda, Jessie* and *Frou-Frou*.

Third Class.—Open sloops—*Blossom, Sophia V., Frank, Flying Dutchman, Irene*, of Oceanic, and *Irene*, of the Jersey City Yacht Club.

### A Terrible Temptation.

The curiosity of the novel-reading public, which has been thoroughly aroused by the wide-spread controversy that the serial issue of CHARLES READE'S latest sensation has elicited, is at last to be appeased by the publication today of "A Terrible Temptation," complete in a single pamphlet volume. The remarkably low price fixed by Messrs. OSGOOD & Co. will enable every interested reader to own a copy of the book.

**Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.**—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

**Wedding Cards, Monograms, Silk Society Badges**, French Note-paper. JAS. EVERDELL, No. 302 Broadway. Established 1840.

## MARRIED.

BROWNE—CROWELL.—At the residence of the bride's mother, on Wednesday, July 26, by Rev. R. Riley, D. D., of St. Mark's Church, Islip, Mr. EDWARD S. BROWNE, of New-York, to Miss JENNY L. CROWELL, of Brentwood, Long Island. No cards.

## DIED.

BOSWORTH.—At the residence of his father, July 26, 1871, FREDERICK BOSWORTH, son of Judge Bosworth, aged 21 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BURROUGHS.—Suddenly, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 25, inst., CHARLES F. BURROUGHS, in the 21st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, No. 310 Livingston-st., on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 11 o'clock, A. M., without further invitation.

DE MOTT.—On Wednesday morning, July 2[illegible], ROBERT MORTON, youngest son of James S. and Adelia De Mott.

Funeral services to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Greenwood-avenue, Jersey City Heights. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

GLENTHWORTH.—At Stuttgart, Wurtemberg, on Friday, June 30, of consumption, HAMILTON J. GLENTHWORTH, son of the late James B. Glenthworth, formerly of New-York.

His remains were interred at Weisbaden.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

HARPER.—At West Hoboken, N. J., 25th July, 1871, JOHN HARPER, after a short illness.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at 2 P. M. on Friday, the 28th inst., from the United Presbyterian Church, corner of Bloomfield and 7th sts., Hoboken.

JONES.—At Cold Spring, L. I., July 26, Mrs. SARAH JONES, aged 84 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from St. John's Church, Cold Spring, on Saturday, the 29th, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Syosset on the arrival of the train that leaves Hunter's Point at 8½ o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves at 5 o'clock P. M.

KELLUM.—On the 24th inst., at Hempstead, Long Island, JOHN KELLUM, architect, in the 62d year of his age.

Funeral services at his residence at Hempstead on Thursday, the 27th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M. Same day at Dr. Buddington's Church, corner of Clinton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends are invited to attend without further notice.

LEE.—At Carmel, Putnam County, N. Y., July 2[illegible], FLORIDE C., wife of Gideon Lee, and grand-daughter of John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, in the [illegible] year of her age.

Funeral at Carmel, on the 27th inst., at 3 P. M. Carriages will be at Brewster's Station on arrival of train leaving 26th-st., Harlem Railroad, at 10½ A. M.

Southern papers please copy.

McLEAN.—On Wednesday, July 26, MARY, widow of the late ANDREW McLEAN, in the 71st year of her age.

The relations and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 254 West 22d-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

WILLIAMSON.—On Monday evening, July 24, Capt. JAMES C. WILLIAMSON, United States Navy.

The relatives and friends and the officers of the Army and Navy and Marine Corps are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 252 Grove-st., Jersey City, N. J., on Thursday, July 27, at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**ASTOUNDING RING FRAUDS.**
STARTLING EXPOSURES.
CONNOLLY'S SECRET ACCOUNTS.
**NEW-YORK TIMES EXTRA.**
SATURDAY, JULY 29,
GERMAN AND ENGLISH EDITION.

The NEW-YORK TIMES will publish on SATURDAY next a triple sheet, containing a comprehensive résumé of all the facts and figures published in that journal in exposing the astounding operations of Hall, Connolly & Co. in connection with the contracts for City and County work. The articles will be printed in the English and German languages, and will be accompanied by analytical tables and plain explanations. A large extra edition will be published. Newsmen can send in their orders at once, and for any number of copies.

**SURF HOTEL.**
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

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Wanted, loan of $5,000, on ample real estate security in Western Virginia, on line of Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, for which interest and above bonus will be paid. Titles perfect. Full particulars on application to Box No. 5,942 New-York Post-office.

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## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**"AN ENCHANTING STORY."**
ATHANASIUS AND MIRAMEH; A TALE OF ORIENTAL LIFE.
By the RIGHT REV. HORATIO SOUTHGATE, D. D.,
(Late Bishop at Constantinople.)
Is now being published in the new magazine,
THE CHRISTIAN YEAR.
For sale everywhere. Price 25 cents.
*From Banner of the Church, Memphis.*

We hail with unmingled joy the advent of this magnificent monthly—the *avant courier*, we earnestly hope, of a new era in the periodical literature of the Church. For excellence of matter and beauty of execution, nothing like this has heretofore issued from the American press. It comes, like the dove of the deluge, with the olive-branch of peace in its mouth. It pleads for a Church without parties, and seeks to unite and heal. It is Christ's second commandment obeyed, and St. Paul's description of charity realized. It is to be no vehicle of bitterness and strife between brethren, and the only emulation it encourages is like that of the bees—industry, unity and sweetness. So says the editor in his salutatory, and this first number beautifully responds to the pledge. The articles are all of the first order, and the typography is such as it is a pleasure to read. The likeness of the venerable Dr. Muhlenberg is admirable, and nothing could be more suitable to such a magazine than the highly-ornamented cover and the tastefully illuminated head. The capital embarked in this enterprise insures its financial success, and the ability pledged to its support is a sufficient guarantee for the high character of the publication. With an editorial staff of special contributors, consisting of eight of our best Bishops, seventeen of our most eminent Doctors of Divinity, six other clergymen of distinguished literary reputation, and the accomplished author of "Shiloh" at the end of the list, why should not THE CHRISTIAN YEAR be the most popular monthly in America, in the hands of every clergyman, in the house of every churchman, on the counter of every bookstore, distributed through every steam-boat and railway-car, and read wherever the English language is understood? God speed THE CHRISTIAN YEAR!

AGENTS WANTED—everywhere—to canvass for THE CHRISTIAN YEAR. Every Episcopalian who can raise $3 will take this magazine when offered. Nothing like it has ever appeared in this country, and no such terms have ever been offered to canvassers. Ladies and gentlemen are making $10 to $30 a day with it. Entire parishes subscribe for it on the recommendation of their rectors. Send 25 cents for specimen copy and instructions to

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"The new story from the pen of Mr. Reade challenges the attention of novel readers. The style is light and easy, progressing from point to point without a perceptible jar, and it will give many an hour of pleasant enjoyment to the idlers of coming Summer."—*Philadelphia Age.*

"It opens in all the freshness and abounding sparkle of his style and the daring freedom and originality in which this author is conspicuous. All who enjoy a good, healthy and delightful story of modern times, should not fail to secure 'A Terrible Temptation.'"—*New-York Globe.*

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*_* Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

## POLITICAL.

**REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE**
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

Whereas, the Republican State Committee at its meeting, held in New-York on the 9th day of March last, adopted the following among other resolutions:

"As soon as the organization of the Associations shall have been perfected in at least fifteen Assembly Districts, of which notice shall be given to the Chairman of the State Committee, he will immediately give notice for one week, in at least two Republican daily papers, of the time and place of the meeting of the delegates to the General Committee, at which meeting Hon. Horace Greeley, Chairman of the present General Committee, or, in his absence, Hon. William Orton, shall preside, until the election of a permanent Chairman."

And whereas the necessary conditions have been complied with, notice is hereby given that the delegates elected to the new Republican Central Committee, by authority of the Republican State Committee, will meet at the Apollo Hall, corner of Broadway and 28th-st., on FRIDAY EVENING, July 28, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing, in accordance with the above resolution.

ALONZO B. CORNELL,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

**TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.**—There will be a special meeting of this association THURSDAY EVENING, July 27, at Harmonic Hall, corner of 119th-st. and 3d-av., at 8 o'clock.

WM. HAW, JR., President.

C. T. FROST, Secretary.

# THE RED MEN.

### Visit of the Chippewa Chief "Little Pine" to Toronto—He Has a Talk with an Interviewer.

The Toronto *Telegraph* of the 24th inst. contains an account of LITTLE PINE, a Chippewa Chief, from the shores of Lake Superior, and of the objects of a visit which he is now making to that City in company with a missionary, R. E. F. WILSON. The following is the Chief's own story as translated by Mr. WILSON:

"If you wish to write all I have to tell you of my past life your ink will soon give out. I will only say a very little, but it shall have plenty of meaning. I ask you, my white friends, were you not many years ago in the same condition as I and my people are now? Why should you speak ill of us? Is it not through God's blessing that you are what you are? Do not withhold your help—do not sleep. To-morrow my people will be prosperous and happy as you are, if you lend them help and send them teachers. I do not deny the power and influence you possess. I see the people of England on all sides round me. I know well they are strong and powerful and wealthy. I am a member of the Church of England. I think it is now about forty years ago that I first entered the Queen's Church. Before that time I followed the vain religion of my forefathers. It was Sir JOHN COLBORNE who first induced me to become a Churchman. I told him I was confused on account of the many religious sects, who all seemed to be contending one with another. He said to me, 'I would like you to belong to the Queen's Church, and all your people.' I accordingly joined the church, and returning on foot to Penetanguishene, I there embarked in my birch-bark canoe, and got to my home at Sault Ste. Marie. While I was speaking to Sir JOHN COLBORNE, a young man stood there called Mr. MCMURRAY. Sir JOHN said to me: 'I give you this young man to be your missionary,' and he accordingly came to live at Sault. Ste Marie, and taught us every Sunday. I also myself and my brother Chief BUHKEOUJJENENE labored for six years, endeavoring to counsel the people to Christianity. This is how I first became a Christian, and now I will conclude by stating my object in coming here at this time. Although I am poor and have little to call my own, still I have started from my home to come and seek your help for my poor people, and my desire is that the good news of the Gospel, which has long been preached to us at Garden River, should be carried further and further, until each Indian settlement shall have its church and teacher. Let who will see this letter. I am not ashamed of the purpose for which I have now come to this place."

A report of the same paper interviews the red man, and states the result in the following terms:

"The pagan Indians, says LITTLE PINE, fast one month a year in honor of their chief god, the fast lasting for seven days, and during that time the devotees walk around with blackened faces, lest the glory of their deity should blind them. In this pagan costume can be traced in a wonderful manner the Jewish doctrine laid down in Exodus, chapter 34. There we read in the list of the Almighty's proclamations to the people of Israel, verse 18: 'The feast of unleavened bread shalt thou keep. Seven days thou shalt eat unleavened bread as I commanded thee in the time of the month of Abib; for in the month Abib thou comest out from Egypt.' Can there be any connection between the blackened faces of the fasting braves and the thirty-third verse of the same chapter: 'And till Moses had done speaking with them, he put a vail on his face?' It is from analogies like these that infidel sophists have argued that the apostles embroidered heathen legends upon the evangelical tissue of the Holy Writ, but how could Galilean fishermen have had access to the forefathers of LITTLE PINE, and to a world of whose existence the most enlightened *savants* of the age of Tiberius never dreamed? After detailing the chief events of his life as given above, LITTLE PINE went on to speak of his duties as Chief of the tribe, and in so doing showed how strong is his desire to see Christianity embraced by every squaw's son and daughter on the continent. 'Because,' said he, 'I tell you many things and speak much of the medals which I received from Sir JOHN COLBORNE, and of my being at the head of the Chippewas, I do not want you to believe that I am very proud of being Chief and being looked up to. No, I would rather see all the Indians in the Queen's Church—that is my chief anxiety and desire.' Seeing the reporter writing, LITTLE PINE remarked: 'When you were a little boy you could not write, but now you are grown up you can. So it is with us, the Indians. We are only little children, in one sense, and can do nothing; but give us the knowledge of God and of your customs and we will soon be able to do much.' In reply to a question as to whether he saw any great change in the appearance of the city since he first visited it over forty years ago, he said: 'Every time I come the white people seem to have learned something more. When I came here with my father this was a small place, and where the houses now stand there was nothing but bush. Now you have a big place and know more than you did then. We Indians know nothing yet, and we want you who know so much to tell us something so that we may be like you.' In answer to the inquiry as to the manner in which the tribe lived, he said: 'We cut cordwood in the Winter and sell it to the steam-boats in the Summer. We also get out fine logs which we take to the saw-mills, and fish and hunt beavers. What we want is more of the white people's knowledge. They know all about God and about the Queen's Church, but we do not. If we had some of your knowledge, we would soon get rich as you are.' In reply to another question he said: 'I do not know the tribes who are going to fight against the American soldiers in the West, but they must be very foolish. The red man cannot fight the white man. Our numbers are so small. The white man should not fight our people. He should teach them to be good, and to be of the Queen's Church. There should be no fighting. My father fought with the Queen's men a great many years ago, when I was very small, (in 1812,) but there should be no fighting now.' And again: 'I want to see everything you do. I want to go all over your shops and houses, so that I may tell my people about them and learn them something, for we are like little children.' Toward the end of the visit the Chief began to wonder why so many questions were being asked of him, and on being informed that what he said would be published, he remarked, 'The white people will think that I am a fool when they read about what I have told you. They will think that I am a little child. I cannot help it. I want your people to help mine and tell us something. We do not know anything, and we want to learn something from you. I hope your people will help us and take us all into the Queen's Church.'"

### Spontaneous Combustion the Cause of the Washington Explosion—The Dangers of Red Rocket Fire—An Ingenious Theory.

*To the Editor of the Washington Chronicle:*

The Arsenal conflagration is doubtless another case of spontaneous combustion, arising from the manufacture of fireworks, signal lights, &c., for the Signal Corps. The terrible explosion, by which twenty-six lives were lost, during the war at the Arsenal, was caused by the spontaneous combustion of a preparation known as red stars. An explosion which took place in one of the rooms while preparing the fire-works for the Prince of Wales celebration, some years ago, was caused by the spontaneous combustion of the same material.

The explosion which took place previous to the present, with its destructive consequences, when several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property was destroyed, was caused by spontaneous combustion, it is believed. This is certain—the explosion took place in a small laboratory in use by the pyrotechnist. Such destructive fires should be more than a warning to the Government. The manufacture of fire-works should be conducted far apart from other buildings, especially from human dwellings and valuable store-houses.

Persons in charge should have some claim to scientific skill, and not mere laborers, as they invariably are who conduct Government laboratories. The superintendant of the Washington laboratory at the time the twenty-six young women were destroyed could not write his own name. The present person in charge of the manufacture of signal rockets has no scientific knowledge whatever, although a very careful and painstaking man. Pyrotechny is reduced to a science; certain colors are produced by well-defined combinations, red is produced by the combination of nitrate of strontia with the chlorate of potash and a combustible material. In this combination the chlorate of potash and a nitrate—any nitrate—with a combustible body will produce spontaneous combustion when combined with a little moisture and high temperature. This fact is not generally understood. From the explosive effects of chlorate of potash, BERTHOLLET was induced to propose it as a substitute in the manufacture of gunpowder. The attempt was made, but no sooner did the workmen begin to triturate the mixture than it exploded with violence, and proved fatal to two individuals who were near it. During the war I was engaged making some experiments with a combination of chlorate of potash and gunpowder. I combined, by means of a paint-mill, equal parts of gunpowder with chlorate of potash, using water; made the mass into a stiff paste, and set it aside to dry. In a month or so I subjected the dry composition to a very gentle pressure with a spatula, when it exploded. I was present during the war, in the navy-yard, when some experimental firing was going on. Capt. DAHLGREN and other officers were present. The cartridge (for small arms) to be tested was then newly patented, and was composed of gunpowder and chlorate of potash, the whole being coated with a solution of collodion. An expert of the navy-yard was appointed to load and fire. On placing a cartridge to the muzzle of the piece, between finger and thumb, it exploded just at the muzzle, where probably a slight degree of pressure was being applied. This led to the abandonment of the invention. The conclusion arrived at by the officers was that the collodion casing caused the explosion; but this could not be, as collodion requires a powerful blow with a hammer to explode it, and the part struck only is consumed, and will not communicate sufficient heat to inflame gunpowder. It is well known that gunpowder in grains placed over and in contact with the gun-cotton will not be ignited although the cotton is fired under it, because the ignition is too quick. Collodion is made of gun-cotton. Red star composition should be dried in a cool place; otherwise the fermentation, or, in other words, the liberation of oxygen from the chlorate will produce combustion by reason of the great rapidity of liberations of oxygen from the chlorate. A portion of iron filings, such as might fall from a file, combined with gun-powder and the chlorate of potash accidently, and moistened under a high atmospheric temperature, may produce combustion by reason of the iron's great affinity for oxygen. It will not only decompose water, but will cause the decomposition of moist chlorate of potash, absorbing its oxygen, combining with great rapidity, and producing combustion. The cause of the explosion of fire-works at the Arsenal in 1864 was produced, I believe, from the following combination of causes: The pyrotechnist placed his red star composition in a moist state on copper pans, having meal powder sprinkled over the whole. The pans and contents were placed near a white wooden building, and, under a broiling hot sun, everything was highly favorable for the dreadful catastrophe which followed. I write from a knowledge of the facts. I was one of the jury. The case of spontaneous combustion alluded to, viz: the proposed fire-works for the English Prince celebration is also of easy explanation.

Mr. INDERMIRE, who had charge of the room where the several pieces were being put together, observed that each paper case containing the combustible matter took fire at the base end, which had been just previously moistened with glue, as a means of making them adhere to the frame-work. We have here the same explanation; moisture, chlorate of potash, sulphur, or any carbonaceous matters with the nitrate of strontia or other nitrate. In this case it was the moisture of the glue which proved the immediate cause. It is well-known in Europe that the red star composition is liable to spontaneous combustion. These remarks are not written with the view of censuring any Government officer, but rather to assist in preventing in future such accidents as have led and will continue to lead to spontaneous combustion.

THOMAS TAYLOR.

### The Pestilence in Buenos Ayres.

*From the Boston Journal, July 25.*

A pamphlet published in Buenos Ayres and compiled by Rev. T. E. ASH, B. A., Chaplain of the British Legation of that city, gives a minute account of the origin and spread of the awful plague, now happily at an end, which raged in that city from March 25, 1870, to June 8, 1871. The author remained in the city during all that time. In view of his experience he says:

"Verily there is nothing more appalling than pestilence, nothing that shows more forcibly the frail tenure of human life, and nothing which brings out in such bold relief the noblest feelings of the better class of men and the hard-hearted selfishness of others."

Some idea of the terrible fatality of the epidemic may be gathered in this extract:

"At the commencement of the present year our population was a little over 180,000 souls; of these about two-thirds fled during the epidemic, more than 20,000 others perished, and at one period, while there hardly remained 40,000 people in the town, the number of sick exceeded 7,000, and the mortality ranged from 400 to 600 per day—more than one per cent. of the inhabitants."

Mr. ASH devotes a chapter to the origin and causes of the plague. Its perusal inclines one to wonder, not only at the long delay in the terrible visitation, but that the mortality did not reach the limit of complete extermination. The city, it appears, was reeking with filth; the stench, when the wind blew from the south, occasioned vomiting, and the effluvia from the "vasura," or stuff from the scavenger's cart, caused the whole city to steam like a dunghill whenever a hot sun came after a fall of rain. While the whole city was thus fermenting and steaming, "the water of the River Plate was so poisoned by the liquid from the Rischuelo that the dead fish covered the roadstead and river as high as Palermo; yet this same water was what the citizens of Buenos Ayres had to drink." Add to all this the fact that there was an utter lack of drainage facilities, that the water after licking up the garbage and filth of the streets run into stagnant wells which honey-comb the whole city, and it will be seen that a state of affairs more conducive to pestilence could hardly be devised.

The plague first appeared in the lowest quarter of the city, and for some time was confined to the dregs of the population in San Telmo. But early in March it appeared in the more respectable localities, and with increasing fatality, and by the middle of the month it became general. The last week in March the mortality reached 350 per day. The grave-diggers were unable to meet the demand for graves, and coffins were quite out of the question. Harrowing details of the progress of the disease are given; how people died for lack of medical attendance; how panic-stricken and superstitious were the poorer and ignorant classes; how in the haste of burial care was not taken to ascertain beyond doubt whether death had really supervened—and much more to the same purport, revealing the worst as well as the best there is in human nature, since instances are cited showing the most heroic self-sacrifice on the part of female nurses, Sisters of Charity, priests and clergymen, along with others where fathers and mothers are found abandoning their children, and *vice versa*, without a thought except for their own safety. On Easter Sunday, April 10, the disease reached its climax, the number of interments on that day being 540. All through Easter week the mortality continued at an appalling figure. The South Cemetery was filled, a new one opened and the old strewed with a layer of lime. More than 22,000 graves had been filled in the South Cemetery during the three months prior to the closing of its gates." The condition of affairs at this crisis is thus described:

"The aspect of the city by night was even more awe-inspiring than by day. The silence was rarely broken but by the hollow sound of vehicles taking off the dead, or the tinkling of a little bell, as the blessed sacrament was conveyed to the dying. Fires might be seen here and there—the furniture, &c., of infected houses that the Police burned in the streets and court-yards. Watering-carts made the rounds, scattering disinfectants, such as coal-tar; but the plague seemed to mock such remedies, for death was busy in every house where any inhabitants yet remained."

On the 16th of April the plague began visibly to decline, and latest reports represent it as nearly extinct. But it will take years to repair the ravages of the epidemic and give to Buenos Ayres her former wealth and prominence.

### The Latest from Lowrey's Domain.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Star*, of the 22d, says:

"Our intelligence from Robeson represents all quiet in the dominions of Lowrey. The efforts to capture or exterminate the outlaws still continue, but so far nothing tangible has been effected. It is reported that a colored man was arrested yesterday morning on the suspicion of being one of the spies in the employment of the outlaws. He was taken to BUIE's store, and is said to have been very impudent and defiant in his manner, threatening dire vengeance upon those who were instrumental in his capture should he ever regain his liberty. We learn that one of those unfortunate accidents, to guard against which our people cannot exercise too much caution, occurred a few nights since. One of the Sheriff's forces came across another, and being unable to distinguish them in the dark, fired a volley into their ranks, resulting in wounding one of the men in the face and another in the arm, but neither being seriously hurt. The strangest thing connected with this affair is the fact that one of the men belonging to the squad fired into had not, our informant learns, been seen since the unfortunate occurrence, and all efforts to discover his whereabouts have been fruitless. A call, we learn, has been made upon the Sheriff of Bladen County for reinforcements. It is to be hoped they will be forthcoming, and that the efforts to kill or capture the outlaws may be redoubled. There should be no such word as giving up now until the safety of the people of the county from future depredations is fully secured."

The Wilson *Plaindealer* says: "Several families who had left their homes in Robeson on account of the dangers incident to a simple residence in that county, passed through Wilson a few days since. They represent the state of affairs as being terrible. These persons had themselves left nearly everything they had in the world for the sake of living somewhere in peace and quiet."

### Shad Hatching.

The artificial hatching of shad at South Hadley Falls, Conn., under the direction of the Fish Commissioners of that State, during the present season has proved very successful. The courteous offer of the Massachusetts Commissioners of their hatching apparatus, stored in the vicinity, was accepted. Mr. CHARLES C. SMITH, who formerly assisted SETH GREEN, was appointed superintendent and chief operator, and the result shows that no better man could have been selected. Operations were commenced on the 15th of June and continued one month. The total number of ova taken is estimated at 64,230,000, and as the number which fail to hatch is very small, it is safe to say that 60,000,000 young shad were produced from these eggs. About 5,000,000 of the young fry were taken to Westport, and placed in the Saugatuck River. In transporting this number from South Hadley Falls to the place of their destination, less than 100 died, the remainder arriving in good order. About 300,000 were carried to the eastern part of the State, and placed in the Poquonnock River, in the town of Groton. All the rest were turned into the Connecticut. The average length of time required for the hatching of the eggs after being placed in the boxes was four days, varying somewhat according to the temperature of the water. The shad were taken in a seine at night (ripe fish rarely being found in the day-time,) the first haul being made at 8½ P. M., and the two following at about 9½ and 10½ P. M. The number of ova taken per night ranged from 145,000 to 8,000,000, the average being about 2,920,000.

About the 10th of June, before these operations commenced, a number of shad were taken in the evening and thrown into a large box, where they were left through the night. In the morning, on taking them out, some ova were noticed in one corner of the box in a moist place, and for the sake of experiment they were carefully collected and placed in a hatching-box in the river. A few of them proved to be impregnated, and young shad were produced from them. The fry were retained in the boxes for six weeks. They grew very rapidly, and after a few weeks, some young fry just hatched out were placed in with them, and it was noticed that these latter soon disappeared. One of the Fish Commissioners of this State saw a few young fry placed in the box with those of five weeks old, and in a few seconds witnessed the fact that the older devoured the younger. Whether this may be considered an indication of the food of young shad, or was in this case the result of confinement, is an open question. These five-weeks-old shad had increased three times in length, and probably ten times in weight since they were hatched. It is a well-attested fact that many shad were taken below the falls with a hook during the season, one man having taken thirty. They were taken with worms and flies, the majority with the latter. Only a few instances have been known heretofore of shad having been taken with a hook, three of which are mentioned by FRANK FORRESTER. The young shad hatched this year, or their survivors, will be fit for the table in three weeks.

### How Jeff. Davis' Plantation is Managed by a Former Slave.

Mrs. F. E. HARPER, the well-known colored speaker, writes to her friend, Mr. WILLIAM STILL, of Philadelphia, under date of Mobile, July 5, as follows:

"It is said that truth is stranger than fiction; and if ten years since some one had entered my humble log-house and seen me kneading bread and making butter, and said that in less than ten years you will be in the lecture field, you will be a welcome guest under the roof of the President of the Confederacy, though not by special invitation from him, that you will see his brother's former slave a man of business and influence, that hundreds of colored men will congregate on the old baronial possessions, that a school will spring up there like a well in the desert dust, that this former slave will be a Magistrate upon that plantation, that labor will be organized upon a new basis, and that under the sole auspices and molding hands of this man and his sons will be developed a business whose transactions will be numbered in hundreds of thousands of dollars, would you not have smiled incredulously? And I have lived to see the day when the plantation has passed into new hands, and these hands once wore the fetters of slavery. Mr. MONTGOMERY, the present proprietor by contract, of between five and six thousand acres of land, has one of the most interesting families that I have seen in the South. They are building up a future which, if exceptional now, I hope will become more general hereafter. Every hand of his family is adding its quota to the success of the experiment of a colored man both trading and farming on an extensive scale. Last year his wife took on her hands about 130 acres of land, and with her force she raised about 107 bales of cotton. She has a number of orphan children employed, and not only does she supervise their labor, but she works herself. One daughter, an intelligent young lady, is postmistress, and I believe assistant book-keeper. One son attends to the planting interest, and another daughter attends to one of the stores. The business of this firm of MONTGOMERY & SONS has amounted, I understand, to between three and four hundred thousand dollars in a year. I stayed on the places several days and was hospitably entertained and kindly treated."

### REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange yesterday, July 26, JAS. M. MILLER, by order of the Supreme Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of THOMAS H. LANDON, Esq., referee, sold a two-story frame house and lot, the latter 25 by 100, located on the west side of Second-avenue, between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, for $5,900, HENRY NIEDIG being the purchaser. This was the only transaction in real estate effected, the legal sale of a house and lot on Fourth-avenue, near Eighty-fifth-street, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, noticed for yesterday, being adjourned until Sept. 6. At an assignee's sale of minor importance, A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. disposed of forty shares of stock of the Arnold Manufacturing Company for $5, while MULLER, WILKINS & CO. conducted an extensive stock sale which attracted considerable attention from investors, and which was largely attended. At this auction the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted:

Thirty-four shares Irving National Bank, par value $50 each, sold at 127; 7 shares Commercial Fire Insurance Company, par $50 each, 111; 10 shares Williamsburg City Fire Insurance Company, par $50 each, 126; 26 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each, 115; 7 shares American Exchange Fire Insurance Company, par $100 each, 120; 20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each, 105; 40 shares Irving Fire Insurance Company, par $25 each, 113⅛; 50 shares Home Fire Insurance Company, New-York, par $100 each, 117; 3 shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, par $100 each, 196½; 20 shares North American Fire Insurance Company, par, $50 each, 105; 15 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, par, $17 each, 205½; 60 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company, par, $17 each, 205; 13 shares Niagara Fire Insurance Company, par, $50 each, 90½; 400 shares Chicago and North-western Railroad Company, common stock, (hypothecated,) par, $100 each, 66⅞; 200 shares the Sloane Lubricating Oil Company, (hypothecated,) $25 each, $25 for lot, and 25 shares Union-square National Bank, par, $100 each, sold at 50.

In regard to the sale at Newark, N. J., yesterday by A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., particulars will be given to-morrow. Today at the Exchange a valuable property at Bergen Point, N. J., comprising eleven acres of land with water front on the Kill von Kull, and known as the "Lindsay Estate," will be offered at auction by D. M. SEAMAN. A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will also offer at auction, at the same place, twenty-six acres of land located at Westport, Conn., with water front on the Saugatuck Bay, easy of access by rail, and so situated generally that for building sites superior attractions are presented. The property will be offered in three parcels of fifteen, eight, and three acres respectively.

Attention is called to the various pieces of suburban real estate offered at private sale through our business columns, as the information therein contained will be found of interest by those seeking an investment of this character.

**Exchange Sales, Wednesday, July 26.**

NEW-YORK.

*By James M. Miller.*

2-story frame house and lot, w. s. 2d-av., 25 ft. 2½ in. n. 120th-st.; lot 25x100; rear irregular...... $5,900


## CITY REAL ESTATE.

**ARCHIBALD GRACIE,** REAL ESTATE, No. 69 Liberty-st. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

**SPLENDID BUSINESS PROPERTY** on Chambers-st., one block from terminus of Viaduct Railroad, to exchange for unencumbered country property within twenty miles of New-York. No proposition will be considered unless property is on a good road, contiguous to depot and adapted for cutting up. Apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st.

## COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

**A BEAUTIFUL SUBURBAN HOUSE** and grounds, within forty-five minutes of New-York business offices, and accessible by over fifty trains daily, situated near depots, in the growing and naturally attractive portion of Elizabeth; high ground; extra large lot, fruit and shade trees, lawn, garden, &c. House is comfortable, roomy and tasteful, modern design and fittings, situated on the path of extensive improvements, with a steady rise in value. All City conveniences, combined with country air, food and living; good markets, schools, churches, and unsurpassed travel. Terms made to suit. Title perfect. Owner wants to build. Will sell at bargain.

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

For view of house and full particulars of property, inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, or address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

**FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY** profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

**FARM TO EXCHANGE,** CONTAINING 250 acres of rich land, 100 acres in wood; buildings large and good; situated about 100 miles on the Erie Railroad; will exchange for City or country property near the City. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

**ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES** lands and village lots for sale; a great variety beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for sea son or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broad way, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

## STORES, &C., TO LET.

**OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.**

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

## DWELLINGS TO LET.

**TO LET, FOR SIX WEEKS FROM** Aug. 1, a furnished cottage, with nine rooms, gas, &c., at Rahway, N. J.; large grounds and garden, with plenty of shade, fruit and vegetables, for $150. Apply to H. M. WHITEHEAD, No. 35 Wall-st.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED.

**CHICAGO PROPERTY WANTED** in exchange for a three-story brick house, brown-stone trimmings; has all modern improvements; in complete order; situated on 53d-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. J. O. HOYT & SON, No. 171 Broadway.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

**BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,** AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK.

TUESDAY, AUG. 1, 1871,

At 12¼ P. M., on the premises,

**ABSOLUTE SALE AT AUCTION,**

BY ORDER OF JULIUS MOLTER, ESQ., OF A

**SPACIOUS AND ATTRACTIVE DWELLING,**

WITH 1¼ ACRES OF GROUED AND

**51 WELL LOCATED VILLA PLOTS,**

All of which contain fruit and shade trees, and front on a street sixty feet wide, at

**EAST ORANGE, N. J.,**

50 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK

BY THE MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD.

24 TRAINS DAILY.

2¼ miles from the City of Newark by Park-av.

This property is handsomely located on Prospect-st. and Orange-av., four minutes' walk from Watsessing Station, and three-fourths of a mile from Brick Church Station.

Terms easy, to be made known on day of sale.

Special train will leave the foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON ON THE ARRIVAL OF THE TRAIN.

For maps and railroad passes apply to A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO. No. 6 Pine-st.

JOHNSON & MILLER, Auctioneers.

**PRELIMINARY NOTICE.**

GREAT EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHOICEST PROPERTY ON LONG ISLAND.

The splendid farm known as Col. A. M. WOOD'S PROPERTY, at Queens, Long Island.

WILL BE SOLD AT AUCTION, WITHOUT RESERVE, under direction of Executors, by JOHNSON & MILLER, on the premises, THURSDAY, AUG. 3.

The property consists of 175 acres cut up in VILLA PLOTS, of from two to nine acres.

FREE EXCURSION TRAIN.

Grafulla's unrivaled Band.

GREAT LONG ISLAND CLAM-BAKE.

Tickets and maps will be ready on FRIDAY, July 28, at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER.

D. M. SEAMAN, Auctioneer.

**VALUABLE PROPERTY AT BERGEN** POINT, WITH WATER FRONT. BY ORDER OF HEIRS.—D. M. SEAMAN will sell on THURSDAY, July 27, at 12 M., at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the "Lindsay Estate" at Bergen Point; eleven acres choice land, with valuable water front of 186 feet on Kill Von Kull; dock and two frame houses; on Shore road, five minutes' walk from steam-boat landing and ten minutes from railroad depot; fruit and shade trees on premises; water in front eighteen feet deep; a rare opportunity to secure one of the most elegant locations adjacent to New-York for erection of a hotel, or the land can be divided into superb villa sites. Maps, &c., at No. 14 Pine-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., Auctioneers.

**KENT-AV., BROOKLYN.**—A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 1, 1871, at 12 o'clock, at Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, seven full lots, and two dwelling-houses, store, carriage-house, barn, stable, ice-house, smoke-house, &c., &c., situate on Kent-av., between Park and Flushing avs., a very choice and improving property. Besides the ground occupied by the buildings ample space is left for the erection of buildings suitable for breweries, factories, &c. Maps at the auctioneers', No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

## DRY GOODS.

**GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT** PRIVATE SALE.—Overcoats, dress coats, jackets, pants, under-clothing, blankets, bedding, mosquito nets, tents, harness, saddles, &c. Send for circular. PITKIN & CO., No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York, No. 71 North 2d-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

## STATIONERY.

**FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45** Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

**SLOTE & JANES,** STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton-st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

## AUCTION SALES.

**MORTGAGE SALE.**—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, state of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee,
No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

The above sale postponed to TUESDAY, Aug. 1, *when the sale will be positive*, for cash, on the day of sale, payable in Treasury or National Bank notes, or in a certified check to the satisfaction of the Union Trust Company, with whom the money must be deposited, to the credit of the trustee to the mortgage, by 3 o'clock P. M. And the property will be conveyed to the purchaser or purchasers the following morning, at the Quarantine Landing, Staten Island.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

## REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

**TRUSTEES' SALE.**—WHEREAS, THE Osage Valley and Southern Kansas Railroad Company of Missouri, (Boonville extension,) by their deed of mortgage, dated the 22d day of June A. D. 1868, and recorded in the County of Cooper, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book A, page 439, and in the County of Moniteau, State of Missouri, in Mortgage Book 3, pages 94-7, did convey to James M. Nelson, William E. Burr and George T. M. Davis, the property, rights and franchises therein described, as follows, to wit: "The railroad lying and being in the State of Missouri, between the City of Boonville on the Missouri River and the town of Tipton on the Pacific Railroad, together with all rights of way, depot grounds, railways, rails, fences, bridges, station-houses and other buildings, engine-houses and other property appertaining to said railroad, together with all and singular the rights, privileges and corporate property and franchises of said Railroad Company, and all appurtenances to the above-described premises belonging, or in any wise appertaining;" which conveyance was made to secure the payment of the principal and interest of two hundred first mortgage bonds of one thousand dollars each, issued by the said Company and certified and countersigned by the said Nelson, Burr and Davis, or one or more of them, and bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually in the City of New-York; and whereas, it was provided in said deed that, if the interest on any of such bonds should not be paid when due, and after presentation and demand of payment, and if such interest should remain in arrears for three months, it should be lawful for the undersigned, on the written request of the holders of not less than one-tenth part of said bonds then outstanding, first having given notice of such default to the County Court of Cooper County, and the Mayor of the City of Boonville, to cause said property to be sold at public auction as provided in said deed; and whereas, the interest, which became due on the 1st day of July, 1870, and Jan. 1, 1871, was not then paid, although presentation and demand of payment were duly made, and the same has remained in arrears for more than three months, and is still wholly unpaid, and the holders of more than one-tenth of said bonds have, in writing, requested us to cause said property to be sold. Now, therefore, we, the undersigned trustees, in compliance with the provisions of said deed, will, on MONDAY, the 16th day of October, 1871, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and four o'clock in the afternoon, at the east front door of the Court-house, in the City of St. Louis, proceed to sell the above-described property, rights and franchises, at public auction, to the highest bidder, and the purchase money shall be paid either in cash or in the bonds of said Company, secured by said deed, according to the provisions of the same.

WILLIAM E. BURR,
GEO. T. M. DAVIS,
JAMES M. NELSON, } Trustees.

JULY 8, 1871.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

**BY T. R. MINTURN, BROWN & CO.**—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) July 27, at 11 o'clock, within their store:
500 boxes fresh Menton Lemons.
Immediately after at store, No. 55 West-st.:
840 boxes fresh Palermo Lemons.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—Westchester County.—ELLEN STARK, plaintiff, versus RACHEL S. ROGERS, Stephen S. Marshall, John Bussing, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and William H. Miller, John J. Goetschius, Eliza Jane Wilson, individually, and as administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Andrew Wilson, Jr., deceased; Albert L. Willson, Carolyn Wilson, Belle Wilson, Harry G. Wilson, Joseph A. Wilson, Auguste Noel and Auguste Saurel, James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever and David Clarkson, Jr., (survivors, &c., of Walden Pell and Clarence Pell,) Eder V. Haughwout, Francis B. Nicol and William Davidson, (survivors, &c., of William P. Cahill,) Henry Leger, Thomas Palmer, and Martha, his wife, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of you: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871. RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to in the foregoing summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, New-York.—Dated April 7, 1871.

RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-street,
(after May 1, 1871, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.)
je22-law6wTh*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JAMES RUSSELL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of seventeen hundred and fifty ($1,750) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT**—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against JACOB GOEDEL, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, ($2,000,) with interest on $500 thereof from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of Feburary, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT**—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, Receiver of Van Anden File Company, Plaintiff, against JAMES I. DAY, Defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand ($1,000) dollars, with interest on $250 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $250 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $250 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

**NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.**—County of Westchester.—CHARLES W. NASSAU, receiver of Van Anden File Company, plaintiff, against J. K. HOYT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 19 Broad-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand ($2,000) dollars with interest, on $500 thereof, from the 29th day of March, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of May, 1866, and on $500 thereof from the 7th day of February, 1867, and on $500 thereof from the 17th day of October, 1867, besides the costs of this action.—Dated June 27, 1871.

CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 19 Broad-street, New-York City.

The complaint in the above entitled action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, at White Plains, in said county, on the 7th day of July, 1871. CHARLES W. SEYMOUR, Plaintiff's Attorney.
jy27-law6wTh*

## MISCELLANEOUS.

**CHLORODYNE.**

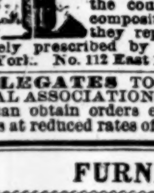
The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorized a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

**SCHULTZ & WARKERS'**



VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved, by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, so exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

**DELEGATES** TO THE AMERICAN DENTAL ASSOCIATION, at White Sulphur Springs, Va., can obtain orders entitling them to purchase tickets at reduced rates of Dr. ALLEN, 22 Bond-st.

## FURNITURE.

**WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS** and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

## DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

**St. Nicholas Insurance Company,**

**NO. 166 BROADWAY,**

NEW-YORK, JULY 20, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE DECLARED the usual Semi-annual DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

**BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,**

No. 158 BROADWAY, July 19, 1871.

CAPITAL..........$200,000
SURPLUS..........180,000

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Seven per Cent. free from tax, payable Aug. 1, 1871.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

**ARE YOU INSURED?**

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

**EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., No. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

**STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.**

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

**TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.**

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE** half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT.** out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER** cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

**A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT.** IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a quarterly Dividend of (2½) Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of August next. The transfer-books will be closed on the 31st instant, and opened Aug. 2.

WILLIAM TOBIN, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST,** due Aug. 1, upon the First Mortgage Gold Bonds of this Company, will be paid on presentation, on and after that date, at the office of George Opdyke & Co., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, July 24, 1871.

**THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST ON** the First Mortgage Bonds, and the Guaranteed Preferred Stock of the LOUISIANA AND MISSOURI RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY, due Aug. 1, 1871, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty-st., free of Government tax.

M. K. JESUP & COMPANY.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, July 26, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. and the Government tax, payable on the 1st August next.

Transfer-books will be closed from 26th inst. to 1st prox.

W. A. FALLS, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

**DIVIDEND.**—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND** OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF** this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., No. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

**A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF** FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, July 21, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Four per Cent., free from Government tax, payable on and after the 1st day of August.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS** HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

**SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.**—Coupons due Aug. 1, 1871, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the banking-house of VERMILYE & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

WM. H. SEWARD, JR., Treasurer.

**THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY** have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

## PROPOSALS.

**PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.**

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. ARMY, No. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 25, 1871.

Proposals, sealed and indorsed on envelope "Bids for Supplies Advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock, the 1st proximo, for the following supplies, of the best quality, to be delivered free of expense at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU STEAM ENGINEERING.

50 tons Pig Iron. Thomaston, 1.

BUREAU EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING.

1,000 tons Lackawanna steam lump Coal, deliverable in four weeks, at such times and in such quantities as may be required by the Commandant of the Navy-yard, the contractor to do the hoisting on delivery.

Bidders are referred to the officers in charge at the Navy-yard for further information.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of supplies awarded within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above-named, when parties interested are invited to be present.

J. O. BRADFORD, Pay Director, U. S. N.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1871.

**IN COMPLIANCE WITH AN ACT** of Congress, approved 20th of April, 1871, making an appropriation for the construction of a floating iron dock for the repairs of vessels on their stations, and dock for the repairs of vessels from port to port, detailed plans, accompanied with specifications, for a dock of sufficient dimensions and strength to raise and sustain for repairs an iron-clad vessel three hundred and fifty (350) feet long, sixty-five (65) feet wide, and of six thousand (6,000) tons displacement, will be received by the Department until 12 o'clock on the 16th day of August, 1871. GEO. M. ROBESON, Secretary of the Navy.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

**A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND** Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

**S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS,** No. 223 W est 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

**FEMALES.**

**WANTED**—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry for two neat, efficient and trusty girls; one as good cook or cook and laundress; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their business; will live together or separate; best of reference. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE NORTH of Ireland Protestant girl, a situation as plain work, washer and ironer, or general house-work; City or country; salary not so much an object as a good home; good City reference. Apply at No. 333 East 11th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands French, English and American cooking thoroughly; the best of City references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 207 5th-st., in the rear, near the Bowery.

**WANTED** — SITUATIONS FOR EXPERIenced cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, laundresses, ladies' maids, house-workers; also, coachmen, gardeners, grooms, farm hands, waiters, useful men, &c. Apply at Employment House, No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly competent cook, from the North of Ireland; will assist with coarse washing; no objection to the country; unexceptionable references. Call or address for two days, 715 6th-av., in the millinery-store.

**WANTED**—A LAUNDRESS' SITUATION BY a very respectable Protestant woman, and excellent laundress; French fluting, box-plaiting, and all kinds of fine work; very best references; country or City. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker, a few more customers by the day or week; understands operating on all the different machines. Call at No. 341 West 34th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTant cook a situation in a private family; the best of reference; country preferred. Can be seen for two days at No. 349 East 12d-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; best City references. Call at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPEtent laundress, to go out washing, ironing or house-cleaning; does up linens and finery in superior style. Call or address No. 228 West 18th-st., rear.

**FAMILIES WANTING FIRST-CLASS** help of all nationalities, for City or country, can be supplied immediately at WALKER'S Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—A COOK'S SITUATION; WILL wash and iron or assist in washing; she is a very good cook; good washer and ironer; country or City; best testimonials. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl as nurse; no objection to the country; has excellent references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid and waitress by a first-class young woman; she is a thorough chamber-maid and waitress; country or City; best testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A REGULAR infant's nurse; also, a nurse for grown children; no objection to the country. Inquire at No. 405 5th av., corner of 37th-st.

**A DRESS-MAKER,** WHO UNDERSTANDS her business thoroughly, will go by the day or week in families; would go in the country; terms moderate. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 163 *Times* Office, for three days.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GOOD plain cook; she is willing to do some washing and ironing if required; is a good baker; in a private family; can give the best of City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 134 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, A SITuation with the entire cooking, washing and ironing in a small family; is a good cook and baker and an excellent washer; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen at No. 314 West 39th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, some washing at her own room, or go out by the day; can do up gentlemen's linen first-class. Residence 517 2d-av., near 29th-st., one flight, back room.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN girl as companion, lady's maid, or nurse, with a family going to California. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young woman, a situation as first-class waitress; best City references. Call at No. 11 East 27th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN lady, a position as traveling companion to a lady going to California, South, or to Europe; can operate on sewing-machines, and is willing to make herself generally useful; best references. Address S. E., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

**COLORED SERVANTS,** OF EVERY CApacity, for either City or country, at TITUS' Agency, No. 247 Thompson-st., on Washington Parade Ground. Established 1858.

**MALES.**

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS USEFUL man on a gentleman's place, by a sober, steady young man; understands the care of horses, working in the garden, milling, &c.; is not afraid of work, and willing to make himself useful; best of reference. Apply or address No. 42 Court-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A VERY INdustrious and reliable man as coachman and groom, waiter or generally useful man in and about the house; is a thorough coachman and hostler; very faithful, respectful and neat; best references. Call at No. 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION: UNDERSTANDS his business in all its branches—greenhouse, grapery, hot and cold flower grounds, and first-class vegetable; or as working man, or to take charge of a farm; three in family. Direct to HUGH COYLE, Garrison's, Putnam County, N. Y., for one week.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a single man, who understands the care and management of horses; a safe, experienced driver; also a good gardener, if required; highly recommended. Address S. R., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, two days.

**WANTED**—BY A COLORED MAN, A SITUation as coachman or porter; is willing to make himself useful; can furnish first-class reference as to honesty and industry from last employer. Address W. H. JOHNSON, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman, lately arrived, capable of giving primary instruction to young boys, and willing to make himself useful in any way; small wages expected. Apply at No. 405 5th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A MAN from North Germany as farmer or gardener; can take charge of horses and cattle, and is a careful driver. Call corner Fulton and Washington sts., Mr. WARD.

**WANTED**—A COACHMAN'S SITUATION by a first-class middle-aged man; thoroughly competent; no incumbrance; City or country; satisfactory reference. Address J. C., Box No. 210 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN or useful man about a gentleman's place, by a respectable young man, who is willing and obliging and anxious for a situation. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a first-class man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business; has good City references. Address R. R., No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

**WANTED**—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTestant man, lately landed, a situation as coachman, groom or useful man; thoroughly understands rearing poultry and the care of horses. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class waiter man; middle-aged; strictly sober; best of testimonials. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., corner of 37th-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FRENCH COACHMAN, A situation in the country; a good home preferred to great wages; French family preferred. Can be seen at No. 405 5th-av., near 37th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a married man, who thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; can give the best of references for twenty years; English. Address J. J. W., No. 9 John-st.

**WANTED**—BY AN ENGLISH MARRIED man, with one child, a situation; can take charge of a country-seat or small farm, horses, &c. Address S. T., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant man and wife, situations, (no incumbrance;) man as coachman and gardener, or farmer, or would take charge of a gentleman's place; wife as good cook, washer and ironer, &c.; best of reference. Call on or address R. A., No. 335 9th-av.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly honest, sober, middle-aged man, with excellent references, as groom, or to drive a coupe or doctor's wagon; willing to make himself useful in any way about a gentleman's establishment. Apply at No. 5 West 15th-st.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, or plain gardener, by a single Scotchman; thoroughly competent in both branches; highly recommended. Call or address J. G. STAR, No. 52 Murray-st.

**WANTED**—BY A FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH waiter, a situation in a private family; has good City reference; has no objection to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 334 6th-av. Address J. J.

**WANTED**—A SITUATION BY A GERMAN Protestant young man in a private family, or with a doctor; can drive, take care of horses and make himself generally useful; City or country; good reference. Address SCHAFFNER, care of Foul, No. 130 Canal-st.

**WANTED**—BY A SINGLE GERMAN COACHman and plain gardener, who can milk, a situation in City or country; good reference as to character, capability and sobriety. Address JOHN SHMIDT, No. 194 East 7th-st.

## HELP WANTED.

**VACATION WORK.**—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to the ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

**WANTED**—IN A WHOLESALE HARDware-store, a young man competent and willing to make himself generally useful. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

**WANTED**—BY A PRIVATE FAMILY OUT of the City, a first-class laundress. Apply at Mrs. SANDERS' Office, No. 49 3d-av., from 10 to 12 A. M.

## SHIPPING.

**CUNARD LINE.**

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Russia, Wednesday, July 26 | Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2 | Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9 | Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16 | Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22
China, Wednesday, Aug. 23 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Aug. 26

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

| Per Russia and Scotia. | By other Wednesday ships. |
|---|---|
| Cabin............$130, gold. | Cabin............$100, gold. |
| Second cabin.....80, gold. | Second cabin.....80, gold. |

Return tickets, cabin..................$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin...................150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.......$80, gold. | Steerage.....$30, currency.
Return tickets.........................$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

# ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

| "EXPRESS" STEAMERS. | "EXTRA" STEAMERS. |
|---|---|
| India..........Sat., July 29 | Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2 |
| Columbia.......Sat., Aug. 5 | Dacian.......Wed., Aug. 9 |
| Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 12 | Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16 |
| Australia......Sat., Aug. 19 | Alexandria...Wed., Aug. 23 |

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

**FOR LIVERPOOL.**
(VIA QUEENSTOWN.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN, Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——............Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE...............Sept. 6.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

**INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.**

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Aug. 10, 1 P. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

| Payable in Gold. | Payable in Currency. |
|---|---|
| First cabin..........$75 | Steerage..............$30 |
| To London..............80 | To London..............35 |
| To Paris................90 | To Paris................38 |

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

**ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE**

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS...SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE..........DAURE.........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE........ROUSSAN.......Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin..........$140 | Second Cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

# NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.
VIRGINIA, SUMNER, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 A. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

HELVETIA, GRIGGS, Wednesday, Aug. 9, at 11 A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London direct: Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

**WHITE STAR LINE.**

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL. NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

**SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.**

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $32 currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from $1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

**PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO**

# CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

**FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.**

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER.....................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM.....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

**U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.**

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE...............July 27
BIENVILLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON..........Aug. 3
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS, (via Nassau) Aug. 10

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**FOR NASSAU, N. P.**

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MORRO CASTLE will sail from Pier No. 4 North River, on THURSDAY, Aug. 10, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

**HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.**—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman..Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

**NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.**

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

**UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.**—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## SHIPPING.

**FOR SAVANNAH, GA.**

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

RAPIDAN, Capt. WHITEHURST, THURSDAY, July 27, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. PALMER, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

CATHARINE WHITING, Capt. HOWES, SATURDAY, July 29, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Aug. 1, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

| C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway. |
|---|---|

## FINANCIAL.

# THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

**Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.**

**Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.**

**Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.**

**To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.**

**To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.**

**To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.**

**The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.**

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

| M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, | BANKERS, | A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker. |
|---|---|---|

**No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,**
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

# VERMILYE & CO.
# BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

**THE BANK OF NEW-YORK,**
NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, 22d July, 1871.

The public are cautioned against negotiating the following notes, drafts and checks which were stolen from the messenger of this bank. Payment has been stopped:

PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Almy & Co., at Dry Goods Bank | $775 47 |
| Ingraham, Corbin & M., at Chatham Bank | 650 27 |
| Eagle Paper Collar Co., at Ninth National Bank | 514 38 |
| Belt and Cilley, at Ninth National Bank | 85 00 |
| Harris Bros. & Co., at Ninth National Bank | 828 37 |
| J. & T. Pearsall, at Market Bank | 1,989 45 |
| Warren, Spadone & Co., at Park Bank | 252 20 |
| Rubber Clothing Co., at Tradesmen's Bank | 2,000 00 |
| J. W. Stout, at Importers' & Traders' Bank | 725 00 |
| Curran, Goodwin, Walker & Co., at Central National Bank | 1,639 37 |
| Dethridge & Son, at Park Bank | 942 60 |
| Jas. L. Davis, at Tradesmen's Bank | 2,531 12 |
| Beaupre & Kelley, at Chatham Bank | 517 72 |

PAYABLE IN GOLD. ON CHATHAM BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold check indorsed by Arnold, Sturges & Co., for | $3,653 27 |
| Gold check indorsed by August Belmont & Co., for | 1,475 75 |
| Gold check indorsed by Trevor & Colgate, for | 5,001 86 |
| Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for | 1,458 00 |
| Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for | 69 00 |
| Gold check indorsed by Brown Bros. & Co., for | 249 68 |

ON MERCANTILE BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for | $4,932 22 |
| Gold check indorsed by E. D. Randolph & Co., for | 104 62 |

ON PARK BANK.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold check indorsed by Duncan, Sherman & Co., for | $166 41 |
| Gold check indorsed by M. Morgan's Sons, for | 698 28 |
| Gold check indorsed by J. & W. Seligman & Co., for | 40 00 |
| Gold check indorsed by Bittel & Tepel, for | 106 00 |
| Gold check indorsed by Hallgarten & Co., for | 1,263 17 |
| Draft on Swensen, Perkins & Co., accepted payable at Park Bank, indorsed by T. R. Farnsworth, Cashier, for | 350 00 |

W. B. MEEKER, Cashier.

# DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

**MEADE & CLARK,**
FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,

Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

**FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS** OF THE **WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,**

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

BANKING HOUSE OF **Geo. Opdyke & Co.** 25 NASSAU ST. CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

**IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS** of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

**FREDERIC OGDEN,**
GOLD BROKER,
NO. 2 EXCHANGE COURT.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

**AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD** of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.

WM. MULLIGAN, President.

**VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS,** REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

**ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE** Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# PROPOSALS

FOR THE

# WATER LOAN

OF THE

# CITY OF PROVIDENCE.

INTEREST

## IN GOLD,

AT

**FIVE OR SIX PER CENT.,**

**AS MAY BE DECIDED.**

THE CITY OF PROVIDENCE PROPOSES TO ISSUE ITS

BONDS PAYABLE IN GOLD

on the 1st day of July, in the year Nineteen Hundred, (1900,) for FOUR MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, for the purpose of defraying the expense of introducing water into said city.

INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

Coupons, payable in Gold, July 1 and Jan. 1, will be attached to the bonds for the interest thereon, or the bonds may be registered under existing law and the interest payable in gold, on said dates.

AUTHORITY FOR ISSUE.

The bonds are issued under authority given by the General Assembly of Rhode Island, and an ordinance passed by the City Council of Providence.

SECURITY.

Their payment is guaranteed by a lien—first, upon all the real estate or personal property owned by the city, and, secondly, upon all the real estate of the citizens of said city.

The income derived from the use of the water is also pledged to the payment of the bonds and the interest thereon.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF CITY.

The financial condition of the city on the 1st day of July inst. was as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Taxable valuation of real estate | $63,515,713 00 |
| Taxable valuation of the personal estate, 1870 | 40,565,100 00 |
| Total taxable property | $104,080,813 00 |
| Property exempted from taxation, owned by the city, institutions, &c., but held for the Water loan | $5,481,662 00 |
| Total value | $109,562,475 00 |

CITY DEBT.

The funded debt of the city is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1st. A loan to the Hartford, Providence and Fishkill Railroad Company, due Jan. 1, 1876 | $500,000 00 |
| To meet this the city holds the same amount of the bonds of said railroad secured by a first mortgage upon the road in Rhode Island, and also funds in the hands of the Trustees of the Sinking Fund of this loan amounting to $114,684 07. | |
| 2d. A loan issued in 1855 for public improvements of various kinds made prior to that date, payable Sept. 1, 1885, for | 600,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $283,478 34. | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city, of $10,000. | |
| 3d. A loan issued in 1863 for expenses growing out of the enlistment of soldiers, payment of bounties, &c., payable Jan. 1, 1893, for | 300,000 00 |
| To meet this the Trustees of this Sinking Fund have in their hands securities amounting to $90,242 31. | |
| In addition to which there is an annual payment to this fund by the city of $5,000. | |
| 4th. The floating debt incurred for public works, such as opening streets, erecting public buildings and introducing the water for which it is proposed to issue these bonds, amounting to | 1,560,000 00 |
| Of this sum the Water Commissioners have drawn $1,000,000 | |
| There is cash on hand 325,000 | —1,325,000 00 |
| Leaving the actual floating debt, say | 235,000 00 |

An examination of the above statement shows that the funded debt of the city is more than provided for, as the several sinking funds, with their collaterals, are sufficient, without the additional annual payments from the Treasury, to pay their respective loans at maturity.

The amount of the floating debt above what will be repaid from the sale of the water bonds is so small as to make it safe to say that the City of Providence, with a valuation of $109,562,475, has no debt.

POPULATION.

The population of the city by the census of 1870 was 68,906, and is increasing more rapidly than at any previous period of her history, and there has been expended within the past seven years by the city for permanent public improvements more than $1,000,000.

With the above facts, the Water Loan of the City of Providence may be placed in the first class of securities, and is beyond a question.

CHARACTER OF PROPOSALS.

"The Committee of the City Council of the City of Providence on the City Debt" invite proposals for any portion of four millions of dollars of the Water Loan of said city, to be issued as per the annexed circular. Said proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Water Loan," and to be transmitted sealed to Benjamin Tripp, City Treasurer of Providence, on or before 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, the 24th day of August, 1871.

The proposals to be in the form hereunto annexed. Upon opening them the Committee will decide whether the loan shall be a five or six per cent. loan, and unless otherwise arranged, it will be payable at the City Treasurer's office in the City of Providence. The Committee reserve the right also to reject any or all of the bids at their discretion. The loan will be issued within sixty days from the opening of the proposals, and notice of the acceptance of any proposition will be transmitted at once to the party. The bonds are partly engraved and may be issued sooner than the above time if the labor on them can be completed. Interest from the 1st day of July to the date of issue, to be paid by the purchasers in currency at the rate of 1.10 for gold.

THOMAS A. DOYLE, Mayor,
AMOS W. SNOW,
NELSON W. ALDRICH,
STEPHEN WATERMAN,
WILLIAM BINNEY,
} Committee.

PROVIDENCE, July 24, 1871.

FORM OF PROPOSAL.

The undersigned will take —— dollars of the Water Loan of the City of Providence, at the rate of —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars of said sum. The bonds to be issued in sums of one thousand dollars each, and to bear interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, or —— will take —— dollars of the same loan issued in similar manner, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, and pay —— dollars in currency for each one hundred dollars thereof.

The bonds to be coupon or registered.

**QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE STUYVESANT BANK,** on Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1871.

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Loans and discounts | $561,297 41 |
| Due from banks | 85,250 06 |
| Real estate, leasehold | 50,000 00 |
| Specie | 3,111 19 |
| Cash items, viz.: Exchange, &c. | 80,885 81 |
| Stocks, promissory notes and United States indebtedness certificates | 5,000 00 |
| Bills of solvent banks and United States demand notes | 45,660 00 |
| Loss and expense account | 11,560 35 |
| Total | $842,764 82 |

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Capital | $200,000 00 |
| Profits | 16,129 73 |
| Due depositors on demand | 626,635 09 |
| Total | $842,764 82 |

*State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:* I, JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier of Stuyvesant Bank, a banking association, located and doing business at No. 744 Broadway, New-York City, in said county, being duly sworn, saith that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement of the condition of the said Bank, before the transaction of any business on the morning of Saturday, the 17th day of June, 1871, in respect to each and every of the items and particulars above specified, according to the best of my knowledge and belief; and that the business of the said bank has been and is transacted at the location aforesaid.

Davis Collamore, the President, is absent, and, therefore, cannot join in this affidavit.

JOHN VAN ORDEN, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn by deponent, the 25th day of July, 1871. THOS. HUMBERT, Notary Public, City and County of New-York.

**SCHOOL DISTRICT BONDS.**

The surest and most remunerative of bond investments. Also, other safe and desirable securities, paying 10 and 12 per cent. interest. For sale by FITCH & ELLIS, Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st.

## FINANCIAL.

# FIRST MORTGAGE
# GOLD BONDS,

OF

# TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

## EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

**New-York City with the Great Lakes**

BY THE

**MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.**

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

# Montclair Railway

OF

## NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

**LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,**

**NO. 10 WALL-ST.,**

AND THE

**MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,**

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

# FIRST-CLASS
## CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
PAYING FROM
# 10 TO 12 PER CENT.,

**FREE OF ALL TAXES. INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.**

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY.................................892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

# ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

**GRAND RAPIDS AND INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.**

The holders of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, secured by mortgage made to Lebbeus Chapman, Jr., H. V. Poor and J. M. Edmunds, are requested to attend a meeting, at the office of Barlow, Larocque & MacFarland, No. 35 William-st., New-York, on the 8th day of August next, at 12 o'clock, to agree upon such measures as may be proper to secure a foreclosure of this mortgage, and to secure the proper application of the securities in the hands of the Trustees to the payment of the interest in arrears.

CHARLES L. FROST, Committee on Behalf of Bondholders.

**CITY SEVENS (7s.)**
**BROOKLYN WATER LOAN 6s.**
**BROOKLYN PROSPECT PARK 6S.**
**MOBILE CITY 8s.**
**MOBILE & OHIO 6s (Gold Interest.)**

For Sale by GEO. K SISTARE, NO. 24 NASSAU-ST.

**JOHN MUNROE & CO.,**
BANKERS,
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

**ILLINOIS LOAN AGENCY.**

TEN PER CENT., clear of all expenses, payable semi-annually in New-York, can be obtained on valuable lands in Central Illinois, with three times the amount of the investment on bond and mortgage. Satisfactory City references given. Iowa lands purchased.

J. C. CONKLING & CO., Springfield, Ill.

**BROWN BROTHERS & CO.**

NO. 59 WALL-ST., issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT** all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

**NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.**

THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

(Chartered by the Government of the United States.)

**DEPOSITS OVER $3,000,000.**

185 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. interest commences first of each month.

Four per cent. allowed from date of each deposit for full number of days, not less than thirty, on sums of $50 and upwards, withdrawn before January.

DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES, as safe as Registered Bonds, and promptly available anywhere in the United States, issued, payable on demand, with interest due.

Accounts strictly *private* and *confidential*.

Deposits payable ON DEMAND, with interest due.

Interest on accounts or certificates, paid by check to depositors residing out of the City, if desired.

Send for Circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

**BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.**
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

**SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK,**
ASTOR-PLACE.
NOTICE.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The usual semi-annual Dividend at the rate of Six per Cent. will be placed to the credit of depositors on the 1st of August.

N. B.—Deposits made up to the 10th of August will draw interest from the 1st.

WILLIAM MILES, President.
J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

**UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,**

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner of Laight.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 to $5,000.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

**NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK**—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from Aug. 1; ASSETS, $2,473,303 05; SURPLUS, $200,272 95.

## GROCERIES, &C.

**GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES.** No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

**FOR SALE**—A VERY STYLISH WELL-bred gray mare, fifteen hands high, 5 years old, trots very fast, is very fine under saddle; will be sold very low, as the owner has no use for her. Can be seen at DRENNAN'S stable, 7th-av. and 37th-st.

**FOR SALE**—ONE HANDSOME BROWN mare, 6 years old, 16 hands high, just from the country; warranted sound and kind; suitable for a doctor, express, private coupe, or any work. Call at No. 523 West 28th-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

**FOR SALE CHEAP**—A TWENTY-FIVE barrel truck, nearly new; also, two sets double harness, in good order, at Nos. 51 and 53 Essex-st., Jersey City.

**SADDLE MARE**—ONE OF THE FINEST Kentucky mares in the City, suitable for lady or gentleman; trots in harness, single or double. Apply at private stable, No. 115 West 18th-st.

**FOR SALE**—A SPLENDID BAY HORSE, 6 years old, 15½ hands high; warranted sound and kind in all harness. Can be seen at No. 537 West 28th-st.

**A BAY HORSE, 6 YEARS, 15½** hands; fast traveler; sound, kind, gentle for lady to drive; $150; must be sold this day. No. 418 8th-av., corner 31st-st.

**FOR SALE**—A BEAUTIFUL BLACK HORSE, 6 years old, 15¼ hands high; been driven by ladies and children; also, a basket phaeton, nearly new, at Nos. 15 and 17 East 28th-st.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

**NO. 37 WEST 30TH-ST.,** BETWEEN Broadway and 5th-av.—Fine suite and single rooms to let to families and gentlemen, with first-class board; location delightful; references exchanged.

**NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST.,** NEAR 5TH av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

**A DESIRABLE LARGE AND SMALL** room, with or without board, suitable for gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 209 East 18th-st.; terms moderate.

**NO. 157 EAST 27TH-ST.**—NICELY-furnished room, with large closets, and bathroom adjoining, suitable for one or two gentlemen; family private; references.

**NEAR CENTRAL PARK.**—FURNISHED rooms, large and small, with or without board, in a well-located brown-stone house, No. 143 East 78th-st., references being satisfactory.

**HOBOKEN.**—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAS a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board. Address No. 114 River-terrace: references required.

## SUMMER RESORTS.

**THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.**

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

**LAKE MOHONK,**

(PALTZ POINT,)
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

**COOPER HOUSE,**

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

**PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL.**—Open June 10. House new, 300 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some 17 acres on the Hudson River. Mountain air and scenery unsurpassed in the world. House enlarged the past Winter; grounds extended and improved. First-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests. Accessible by boats and cars. Address JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

**COOPER COTTAGE,** OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

**FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD** near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

## COUNTRY BOARD.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**

One or two families can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at the residence of T. J. Carll, Babylon, Long Island. Refer to P. B. ACKER, No. 88 Beekman-st.

**COUNTRY BOARD.**—TWO OR THREE children from the City are wanted as boarders for August; advantages offered are, a Christian home, the best of care, frequent rides, and terms very low. For interview with advertiser address at once, CARLTON, Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

**AT WHITESTONE, LONG ISLAND.**—From Aug. 1, a few good rooms, with good board; private house; desirable location; near the water; large grounds, &c. Apply to G. M. OGDEN, No. 187 Fulton-street, New-York.

**NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND**—Elegant rooms to let, at Mrs. MYERS', Tompkins-av., next house to St. Mark's Hotel.

**AMENIA SEMINARY**—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

## RAILROADS.

**NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.**

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M., 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

**SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.**

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:50 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Bellport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:30, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.
*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

**LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.**

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M.

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

**IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE** United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Harris and Julius Prager, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, 1871. MYER STERN, Assignee.

SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. jy20-law3wTh*

**NO. 3,034.**—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael J. Fitzgerald, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1871.

WILBUR F. DISOSWAY, Assignee, No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York. jy20-law3wTh*

**NO. 3,086.**—IN THE DISTRICT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ADAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Adair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871. CHARLES JENKINS, Assignee. jy20-law3wTh* No. 682 Broadway, New-York City.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**WALLACK'S.**

GREAT SUCCESS.
ELFIE, or the Cherry Tree Inn.
Beautiful Scenery. Startling Tableaux. Brilliant Effects, and a POWERFUL CAST OF CHARACTERS.
ELFIE EVERY EVENING.

**WOOD'S MUSEUM.**

THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK.
Last nights of the romantic drama entitled: IDIOT OF THE MOUNTAIN.
Geo. C. Boniface and Miss Gussie DeForrest.
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
The beautiful domestic drama entitled: THE CHIMNEY CORNER.
Concluding with a favorite farce.

**CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.**

GRAND SUMMER NIGHT CONCERTS. THEODORE THOMAS And his unrivaled Orchestra, THIS and EVERY EVENING at 8 o'clock. Change of programme every evening. Admission, 50c.; private boxes, $1. Packages of 12 tickets, $4. To be had at all the principal music-stores and at Central Park Garden.

## INSTRUCTION.

**MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.**

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

**MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH**

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 5.

**MLLE. TARDIVEL'S**

French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen Sept. 18. Unsurpassed accommodations for boarders. Circulars on application until after removal. Carriages will call for and return the pupils each day.

**LESPINASSE**

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE For young ladies. French, language of the school. Opens THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Circulars of SCHIRMER, No. 701 Broadway. G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st.

**MISS ARMSTRONG'S**

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

**MISS WHITCOMB'S**

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

**MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,**

MORRISTOWN, N. J., Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

**MISS VAN WAGENEN**

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

**JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,**

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

**RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,** Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

**SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.**—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 18. For particulars concerning it, apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at GEO. R. LOCKWOOD'S bookstore, No. 812 Broadway.

**FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE** prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

**MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

**MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S** ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

**COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR** young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., with much personal care and culture provides the best educational advantages found in European or home schools. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 13. For prospectus, address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, Rector.

**PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.**—A RE-tired teacher, having large experience in fitting boys for college, will receive two or three private pupils for two hours each day. Address J. S. P., Box No. 122 *Times* Office.

**FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE.**—Boarding and day-school for young gentlemen.—170th-st. and Kingsbridge road, N. Y. 17th year. The school will reopen Sept. 15. V. PREVOST, Prin'l. Circulars at G. Lespinasse's, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

**MRS. WILLIAMS'** ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

**ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE,** NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

**DREW LADIES' SEMINARY,** CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

**MAPLEWOOD** INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

**PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S** Boarding and Day School for young ladies, Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., will reopen Sept. 21. Circulars sent on application.

**IRVING INSTITUTE,** TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

**BOARDING SCHOOL.**—FALLEY SEMINARY, Fulton, Oswego, County, New-York, reopens 31st of August, for both sexes; expense, $190 per year. Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, Principal.

**FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,** FREEHOLD, N. J.—A boarding school for boys. For catalogues, apply to the Principal, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS.

**NORWICH, CONN.**—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding School for young ladies will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 19, at No. 58 Washington-st.

**HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE**—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

**BEFORE DECIDING ON** A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

**A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS** OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

**GOTHIC HALL.**—YOUNG LADIES' School, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

**MOUNT PLEASANT INSTITUTE.**—Private classes for boys. Amherst, Mass. Established 1846. H. C. NASH, A. M., President.

**GOLDEN HILL** SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION OF AND LICENSING DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION CLERKS IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 72 UNION-PLACE.

**ALL DRUGGISTS AND** PRESCRIPTION Clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations, daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 72 Union-place.

Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subject for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, prescriptions, and the adulterations of drugs. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D.,
Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, July 20, 1871.

## FOREIGN HOTELS.

**LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.**

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

## AMUSEMENTS.

**OLYMPIC THEATRE.**

THE GREAT SUCCESS of the popular young character and Dutch actor, JOHNNY ALLEN, who will appear EVERY EVENING in McClosky's greatest drama, entitled SCHNEIDER; OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
SCHNEIDER..................JOHNNY ALLEN
MATINEE, SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

**NIBLO'S GARDEN.**

GREAT HIT OF OLIVER DOUD BYRON AS JOE FERRIS, THE FERRET, IN THE GREAT SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF ACROSS THE CONTINENT, with entire new scenery and mechanical effects.

**GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ**—SUMMER-NIGHT'S FESTIVAL at Jones' Wood, 68th-st. and East River, ON THURSDAY, JULY 27, 1871, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. Tickets at $3, admitting one gentleman and ladies, can be had of members, and at the following places: Steinway & Sons, No. 109 East 14th-st.; George Steck & Co., No. 25 East 14th-st.; E. Steiger, Nos. 22 and 24 Frankfort-st.; Chas. Schedler, No. 24 Broad-st.

## MEETINGS.

**JEROME PARK VILLA SITE AND IMPROVEMENT COMPANY.**—The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office thereof, No. 16 Exchange-place, in the City of New-York, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M., on the 3d day of August, 1871. WILLIAM HENRY ANTHON, Secretary. Dated July 26, 1871.

## EXCURSIONS.

**FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.**—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

## MUSICAL.

# A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

**THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON** WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15. The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms. RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

## STEAMBOATS.

**HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.**

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria, and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—8:30, 9:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:20 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

**$2—ALBANY AND TROY.—DAY LINE.**—Steamers C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, from Vestry-st. at 8:30 A. M.; 34th-st. at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill and Hudson.

CONNECTING with evening trains on the New-York Central for the West, and on and after June 26, with the Albany and Susquehanna Road for Sharon Springs, ($4 from New-York,) and Binghamton, and by Rensselaer and Saratoga Road for Saratoga Springs, ($3 50 from New-York.) At Hudson for Lebanon Springs, all rail. To Troy by steam-boat SCHUYLER.

**PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.**—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

**CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.**—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st. at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

**THE STEAMER HELEN** WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday, 24th... | 1:00 P. M. | Monday, 24th... | 7:00 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 25th... | 1:00 P. M. | Tuesday, 25th... | 8:00 A. M. |
| Wednesday, 26th | 3:00 P. M. | Wednesday, 26th | 9:00 A. M. |
| Thursday, 27th.. | 3:00 P. M. | Thursday, 27th.. | 9:30 A. M. |
| Friday, 28th..... | 4:00 P. M. | Friday, 28th..... | 11:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 29th.. | 3:00 P. M. | Saturday, 29th.. | 8:00 A. M. |

**SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.**—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | | LEAVE RED BANK. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Tuesday, 25th... | 9:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 25th... | 1:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 26th | 10:00 A. M. | Wednesday, 26th | 3:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 27th.. | 11:30 A. M. | Thursday, 27th.. | 3:30 P. M. |
| Friday, 28th..... | 12:00 M | Friday, 28th..... | 4:00 P. M. |
| Saturday, 29th.. | 1:30 P. M. | Saturday, 29th.. | 5:30 P. M. |
| Sunday, 30th..... | 6:30 A. M. | Sunday, 30th..... | 3:00 P. M. |

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN,** landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 3 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

**DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.**—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 5 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5.

**FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.**—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

**ALBANY AND TROY LINE**—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads for Buffalo and the West and Saratoga and the North, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, (Vestry-st.,) one block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M. Fare always less than by any other route.

**THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST.,** at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

**SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR** Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

**FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.**—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 2:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

**FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZ**zens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

**FOR CATSKILL DAILY.**—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 3:30 P. M.

**TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS** on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

**FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.**—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

**DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.**

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.

The partnership heretofore existing between MILLER, LUTHER & CO., at No. 181 Washington-st. and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. GEORGE J. MILLER retiring. L. M. LUTHER assuming all debts and liabilities of the late concern.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
GEORGE J. MILLER,
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the name and style of L. M. LUTHER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the business of importers and dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, &c., at No. 181 Washington and No. 62 Dey-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, July 7, 1871.
LAWRENCE M. LUTHER,
GEORGE F. BOWNE,
CHAUNCEY L. ARMSTRONG.

**THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE** existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.

BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
NEW YORK, July 27, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

**THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY** solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.

L. J. HOWE,
H. W. FOWLER,
ARCHIBALD HOPKINS.
} HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

# EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

## The English and Continental Press on the Recent Riots.

### Britain's Rule Over Ireland Vindicated—Minister Schenck on the New Treaty—Germany's Fresh Warlike Preparations.

The steam-ship *Cuba*, which left Liverpool on July 15 and Queenstown on July 16, reached this port last evening. Her advices, received at this office, at midnight, are fresher by two days than those brought by the *City of Washington*, Tuesday.

## THE LATE RIOTS.

### Voice of the English Press—The Significance of the Outbreak.

*From the Saturday Review.*

*The imbecile vacillation of the authorities of New York* in first forbidding and then guarding this lawless procession, bears a curious and painful resemblance to the action of our own Government under somewhat similar circumstances. If Gov. HOFFMAN had studied the history of the Hyde Park riot, and the subsequent surrender of our parks and public places to any political agitators who choose to get up a "demonstration," he might have been saved from the fatal error into which he fell. He would then have seen that the only safe course, as it is also the only course compatible with official dignity and self-respect, is to maintain a firm and consistent attitude from the first. If he had adhered to the order prohibiting the procession, it is probable that the Orangemen would not have defied both the Police and their enemies in combination. It is even possible that, if he had never interfered at all, the Catholics might have contented themselves with some kind of protest against the procession, without seriously attempting to arrest its march. But first to prohibit and then to promise the fullest protection to the demonstration had the effect of exasperating everybody in turn, and producing a highly inflammatory state of feeling, which could hardly fail to break forth in grave disorder. If Gov. HOFFMAN's object had been to fan the fire and bring about a conflagration, he could not have adopted a more decided and effective policy. While Gov. HOFFMAN might certainly have derived a useful warning from our experience; on the other hand, it is to be hoped that our rulers will not fail to lay to heart the lesson of the New-York riots. *It is a reproach to civilization that scenes like these should be enacted in the midst of a great City like New-York.* But if anything of the kind was to happen, it is perhaps as well that it should have happened in the United States rather than in the United Kingdom. We are not speaking selfishly, or with any desire to see the Americans suffer instead of ourselves. But this painful incident *will perhaps help the Americans to appreciate the character of the Irish more intimately*, as well as the nature of the task we have to perform in governing Ireland. Possibly, too, it may open the eyes of some at least of the Irish to the real condition of their own country, as well as the peculiar relations of their own countrymen to each other. It is a familiar saying that, whenever an Irishman is to be roasted, there is always another Irishman ready to turn the spit. New-York, on Wednesday last, furnished a striking illustration of what Ireland would be if the controlling authority of the British Government was either removed, as the "home rule" people decree, or thrown into the scale on the side of one or other of the contending fations. It has been often argued that all the moral delinquencies of Irish character, and especially its tendency to turbulence and violence, are due to the corrupting influence of English administration. We are treated to fancy sketches of Pat as he is at home—poor, passionate, and ever ready to take the law into his own hands; and Pat abroad—industrious, thriving, peaceable. We are asked to look on this picture and on that, and to draw a conclusion the very reverse of flattering to ourselves. This affair in New-York shows that, *as regards a very large body of Irishmen, the ideal is not quite true to facts.* It is quite clear that they change the sky rather than their nature in crossing the Atlantic, and that an Irishman in New-York has some very strong and disagreeable points of resemblance to an Irishman of Westmeath or Derry. A year or two since we heard a great deal about the badge of servitude and the demoralizing influence of a State Church, and the baneful effects of the other poisonous branches of the Upas-tree of class ascendency. But in New-York there is no State Church, no pernicious land laws, no badge of servitude *except that imposed by the mob on the more educated and intelligent part of the community, no class ascendency save that of the lowest.* And yet here we find the Irish population of New-York committing the very same excesses which have been so persistently associated with Saxon misgovernment. In Ireland, fortunately for the Irish, there is still something like a strong Government; but if any mischance were to befall it, we should find the rival factions flying at each others' throats. In Ireland, as in New-York, the first use of liberty to do as they liked would be to trail their coats and try to murder each other. One consequence of the riot will doubtless be to revive the Know-nothing antagonism to the Irish in the United States. It would be *a more useful and wholesome result if it tended to diminish the noxious influence of the Irish vote on American politics and on the character of American statesmen.*

*From the London Times.*

Now, this sad affair forces upon us one reflection. In America, the Protestants are not landlords, nor the Roman Catholics tenants; no dominant Church has ever been pulled down, nor does any exist to be supported; no ancient wails like those of Derry, or battle-fields like that of the Boyne, recall the memory of ancient conflicts, and no ground of antagonism, either social or political, divides the one faction from the other. If, therefore, Irish party feuds are as implacable in America as in Ireland, and even more sanguinary, it concerns Irishmen to ask themselves whether *Irish nature is not more responsible for their origin than English misrule*, especially as history attests their prevalence long before the Conquest.

*From the London Daily News.*

In Europe we have had experience of sanguinary street-fighting: Milan, Warsaw, Berlin, Vienna, Paris, have been the scenes of prolonged hand-to-hand contests; but the conflict has been between the people, or a portion of them, and the Government. For associations of private citizens, who have no quarrel with the authorities, to turn out and do battle with one another in the open street until the killed and wounded may be reckoned by hundreds, is a new thing in the world. It has taken place for the first time in America. Yet it is impossible to reflect without some shame that if the battle was American in its locality, *it was European in character and origin.* It was one of our differences that was thus brought to arbitrament 3,000 miles from our shores. It was an Ulster quarrel, the venue of which was changed to New-York. But what, after all, was the quarrel? The answer that must be given to this question is humiliating. The parties had literally nothing to fight for, but an old grudge to satisfy. It is the unfortunate propensity of a large class of the Irish people to dwell *too much on the memory of the past, where they have every inducement to look hopefully forward to the future.*

*From the Liverpool Daily Post.*

The news from across the Atlantic of the outrageous rioting which took place on the 12th of July will cause the utmost disgust throughout the world. How utterly mad and reckless must be the disposition of Irishmen who, living in a country where there are no real traces of the grievances under which they have suffered at home, choose to revive all the associations of faction and civil discord from which their native country has so long and so severely suffered. *It is conduct like this that makes the Irish dreaded and distiked in every country where they penetrate.* In America there has hitherto been, to a large extent, a great avoidance of the evils which Irishmen are so apt to carry about with them; but this outburst of religious and factious hate plunges the Irish immigrants of New-York into the deepest disgrace that can attach to men in their position. *They have betrayed a base ingratitude for the privileges which they enjoy in that country*, without distinction of race or sect; and they have degraded their national reputation by making it appear that the horrors with which the history of Ireland reeks may be attributed to the insanity of its people, whereas it should be the desire of all Irishmen to establish that they are the consequences of injustice and oppression which have been heaped upon Ireland in the past. The explanation of the power of Orangemen everywhere to imperil the peace of the countries in which they live is simply their fewness. If they were many it would be impossible for them to indulge in these displays; but, being few in number, they enjoy a sort of half toleration, and, presuming upon this, offer such irritations to their fellow-countrymen of the other way of thinking as are almost sure to lead to violence and disorder. The whole matter suggests nothing but censure; and the disgraceful episodes of Wednesday in New-York *will long remain a blot upon the already sufficiently bespattered character of the Irish race.*

*From the Manchester Examiner.*

Whatever opinions may be entertained respecting the senseless and mischievous character of these out-door displays, it is only fair to take all the surrounding circumstances into account before pronouncing judgment upon any particular case. These very Ribbonmen who fired into their Orange brethren on Wednesday had themselves a great procession on St. Patrick's Day, and though the entire business traffic of New-York had to be suspended in consequence, there was no riot, or any attempt at riot, on the part of the Orangemen on that occasion. Those who look upon street processions as no better than overgrown baby shows will at any rate agree that the same measure should be meted out to all alike. If the Ribbonman is determined that the Orangeman shall no longer flaunt the flag of Protestant ascendency before his eyes, he must be content on his side to pocket the green badge of nationality, and conduct himself like any other peaceful and sober citizen. It is particularly hard upon the Americans that in the exercise of the highest degree of personal freedom which has yet been attained by any nation *they should be embarrassed, and their credit to a large extent impaired by the irrepressible factiousness of their Irish fellow-citizens.*

*From the Liverpool Daily Courier.*

Details are to hand of the lamentable rioting at New-York on the 12th. Much as the sad results of the Orange procession are to be deplored, the whole blame must rest on the fanaticism of the Irish Catholics, who from first to last set themselves in head-strong opposition to the law, and wantonly provoked the collision with the military. The demonstration itself was a most insignificant affair, consisting of only ninety Orangemen and twelve musicians; yet for the protection of this handful of men it was deemed necessary—and the issue shows rightly so—that they should be accompanied by three regiments of troops and 500 policemen. After all, *better for America twice the present sacrifice of life, than that Irish rowdyism and mob law should have remained masters of the situation.*

*From the London Athenæum.*

A very serious riot is reported from New-York. The Orangemen of that City wanted to hold their procession on the 12th, but the *Irish Catholics who rule the City*, threatened to attack them. The Police accordingly, instead of prohibiting all party processions, prohibited this one; but *the public grew so angry at this partiality that the order was rescinded.* At 2 P. M. the Orangemen, only 100 or 200 strong, had their procession; it was attacked, the militia were ordered to protect it, and four regiments fired, one of them into their own allies the Police, as well as the mob. The total result, it is said, was 30 killed, 60 wounded and 185 arrested, but the telegrams differ greatly as to the numbers. JAMES FISK, of Erie notoriety, commands the Ninth, and turned out with his regiment to protect the procession. Some one hit him with a club, but unfortunately only broke his ancle; but his death was reported on 'Change, and "Erie stock immediately rose." If he dies, thought the shrewd ones in Wall-street, the eighth commandment may again have a meaning in New-York, so they bought on that very remote chance.

### The Belgian Press.

*From l'Indépendance Belge.*

The authorities did their duty when they maintained, even by force, *the rights of the Protestants*, and the Catholics who, in all cases, are so alive to the least sign of hostility suggested by their public manifestations, *have lost a unique opportunity* of proving that they can exhibit toward other creeds the regard they always claim, *and so noisily*, for their own.

## THE DAY IN IRELAND.

### Minor Demonstrations—No Bloodshed, But Much Din.

*Dublin Correspondence of the Daily News.*

The 12th of July was celebrated yesterday with, perhaps, unprecedented enthusiasm. The meetings were numerous, and the numbers attending were exceedingly large. The Orangemen appear to have carried out their programmes, including processions in all the gaiety imparted by flags, drums, fifes, and the wearing of sashes and other insignia. Party tunes were everywhere played with impunity, and the Orangemen at all events have little to complain of with respect to the conduct of the authorities. The precautions taken by the latter, and, it is to be presumed, the forbearance exercised in many cases by the Roman Catholic population, have resulted in the celebrations passing over without any serious breach of the peace. The only thing approaching to a breach of the peace yet recorded was at Cootehill, where, on the return into town of a number of the Orangemen from a demonstration held at Drummany, a short distance from the town, some of the Roman Catholic onlookers threw a few stones and brickbats. One Orangeman, named DOGHERTY, was slightly injured. This caused some of his brethren to rush into the opposing crowd, upsetting two or three rough-looking characters, and dealing liberally on every side with a heavy stick. Several women cried, "Hurrah for the Green!" The drums beat louder, if possible, by way of reply, and the mob on both sides was rapidly increasing, when about twenty policemen, under charge of Head Constable STOREY arrived, and succeeded in separating the parties, but it was not until bayonets had been fixed that the attacking mob lost courage. They then groaned the Police, the Orangemen cheered, the bands struck up the "Boyne Water," and the processionists marched out of town without further annoyance, the Police, with fixed bayonets, remaining between the two mobs until the danger of collision was past. The principal topic at the meetings was that of Home Rule, which in almost every instance was strongly denounced. At the Drummany meeting, Rev. Mr. CROWE, who proposed the first resolution, finding fault with recent legislation, but declaring unalterable attachment to the British Constitution—said that if Ireland were separated from England they would soon be swamped in that majority which would be raised by Cardinal CULLEN and the priests. If there was a Parliament in College-green they would have two flags—one having inscribed on it "No Surrender" and "No Popery," and the other "Repeal of the Union" and "Ireland for the Irish;" and it would ultimately come to the bayonet and the gun. Rev. JOHN FLANAGAN, who proposed a resolution expressing "entire disgust with the British Government on account of its treatment of Irish Protestants during the past half century," took a somewhat different view, and said that unless they had home rule they must have Rome rule; because England was prepared to hand them over into the hands of Cardinal CULLEN if it served her. He also recommended Mr. MADDEN's candidature to the electors. The Chairman (Mr. THOMAS DAWSON) said he wished to God Mr. MADDEN had come forward as a Protestant ought to do, without the stumbling-block of home rule, which was simply Rome rule. If he had done so there was not a man in that assembly who would not have supported him. This sentiment was loudly cheered by the meeting. The annual meeting of the Dublin lodges was held in the Metropolitan Hall. Mr. T. F. CALDBECK, J. P., who presided, said they had met, not as the supporters of any political party,—neither the party of home rule, nor Rome rule, nor of that pernicious bill, the ballot. Many measures which they deprecated and grieved at had passed the Legislature, but their course was to continue to protest against these measures, and not to be led away by a phantom introduced by designing men. They knew how these men had treated them since 1820, and if Protestants were to join them now for home rule, what would it be but Rome rule?

## ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

### Fresh Remarks of Minister Schenck on the New Bond of Amity.

On July 14, the Master and Wardens of the Merchant Taylors' Company, one of the oldest of the Civic Guilds of the City of London, entertained a select company at dinner in their stately corporate hall, situated in Threadneedle-street. One of the principal guests on the occasion was the new American Minister, Gen. SCHENCK, and a short speech his Excellency made in the course of the evening gave the occasion the principal interest it possessed. In order to understand a playful allusion in the address of the American Ambassador, it should be stated that nearly 400 years ago, namely, in 1483, a feud of long standing between the Merchant Taylors' and Skinners' Companies, as to which should have the right of precedence in civic pageants, was amicably settled on a reference to the then Lord Mayor, who ruled that once a year the Merchant Taylors' should invite the Skinners' Company to dinner in their corporate hall, and that the compliment should be annually returned by the Skinner's Company. From that day to this, for nearly four centuries, the custom of inviting each other to dinner alternately, in accordance with that decision, has been maintained. The Master of the Company (Mr. WILLIAM T. ELLIOTT) occupied the chair on the occasion, having on his right the Master and Wardens of the Skinners' Company, and the American Minister on his immediate left. As a further compliment to his Excellency, and to the country he represents, a star-spangled banner was suspended over his seat. After giving the usual loyal and constitutional toasts, the Master, in complimentary language, proposed "The Health of his Excellency," which was received with enthusiasm.

MINISTER SCHENCK'S SPEECH.

His Excellency, the American Minister, in rising to respond to the toast, was cheered again and again. He said: Master, wardens, and gentlemen, I should certainly be devoid of all sensibility if I were not to thank you, as I do most heartily, for this kind recognition, for this toast, and for the greeting with which it has been received. If I fail to express to you, not for myself alone, but for the country I have the honor to represent, a full appreciation of the kindness thus expressed, I pray you to impute it to our youth, in the presence of your age. You talk of a settlement before the era of the discovery of America. All that I can reply to that is that even youth sometimes may have its satisfactions, and if the Aldermen, headed by the Mayor, in 1483, brought about a peaceful arbitration between these two guilds, it is a matter of great satisfaction to me that at a much later date, young as we are, it has been my good fortune, though not an Alderman or a Mayor, to have helped to propose an arbitration which I trust is to settle all differences which may have arisen between us. I esteem it one of the proudest acts of my life—to be looked upon hereafter with more self-complacency than any other act, political or otherwise, in which I was ever engaged—that I was one of the Joint Commission to establish for ratification, with the satisfaction of afterward seeing it ratified by both countries—the late Treaty of Washington. I don't mean to say much about it now. Such a treaty is liable to criticism; it has been criticised on both sides of the line; and I undertake to say it is one of its merits, that while it has not satisfied everybody, everybody is well content to accept it. But I am not here to praise a work in which I had some small part. Why should I talk to you about it? I might take for my theme the common ancestry, the common language, the common literature, and a common law, out of which have sprung free institutions in both countries; but all this has been talked of in both countries before. I shall make but this remark. I took occasion to say on landing in your country, in response to an address of welcome presented to me at Liverpool, that I thought for these two great English-speaking nations ever to be engaged in a war which could be avoided would be a crime against civilization and humanity. And yet I was afterward struck by some friendly comments in one of your newspapers—I think the *Times*—to the effect that the very fact of our being two English-speaking nations was one of the reasons why we were apt to disagree—that because we spoke the same language each understood what the other said, and every little fling or flippant remark was all the more appreciated by the other. The lesson I drew from what the editor wrote on that occasion was this: Let us make use of that community of language, not for the purpose of mutual taunt or jeer, but rather that we may give vent on all occasions to friendly sentiments and kind expressions toward each other. [Cheers.] If the United States and Great Britain would but do this, and so act in a mutual and friendly spirit, it is hard to tell to what degree our joint influence, political, commercial and social, might not advance among the nations of the earth. God forbid that we should unite for anything else but what is moral, social, and political; but if it should come to the physical, I undertake to say that we would make a combination which would be irresistible. And now not to detain you longer, will you permit me, adopting for the moment the form of toast which obtains in this hall, to give you as a toast "England and America—America and England, root and branch, and may they flourish forever." His Excellency resumed his seat amid much cheering, and the toast was drunk with enthusiasm.

## GERMANY.

### Continued Military Preparations—"Nunquam Non Paratus" the Empire's Motto.

A letter from Berlin in the *Journal de Geneve* says: "The Emperor of Germany, Count MOLTKE, and Count ROON, and all who have anything to decide in military affairs, use the same phrase, 'Let us be ready!' I am in a position to be able to inform you that formidable preparations are being made. I have just been assured by a man who ought to know, that all the material of the German Army will be renewed in an incredibly short time—perhaps in two years. The field cannons will be once more transformed, as, notwithstanding the fabulous services which they have rendered, defects are still found in them. The deficiencies are thoroughly understood, and the means of obviating them as well. The *mitrailleuse* will be adopted, but the system is not decided upon. That of France is repudiated, as well as that of Bavaria, both being considered awkward to handle. But the new musket is the great subject of interest. At once the needle-gun was rejected for two reasons—first, because it was too heavy, and next, because its range was too short. It hardly carries with precision to 500 yards, while the Chassepot reaches 1,500 or 2,000. But that is not the distance desired to be attained. Experiment has proved that a soldier does not take aim at anything beyond 1,000 yards, because that is as far as he can see. Moreover the fact has been remarked that, no longer being able to aim, he is attacked with a species of demoralization. Trials with the Chassepot and Worder have proved that they are more accurate than the needle-gun, and great attention is paid to that point. The inferiority of the Prussian weapon was so notable that the Generals remarked it at the first battle; and immediately Count MOLTKE ordered that system of tactics, so destructive to the French, of commencing with cannon. The Generals will oftener make strategical excursions, which Count MOLTKE conducted sometimes, and which he will again occasionally direct. A hundred things will be improved in the sanitary service, and the coasts are to be formidably armed. Finally, Count MOLTKE desires that 'if one day France should attempt to take her revenge, she should strike her head against a wall.'"

### Punished for Stealing Newspaper Files.

A pleasant piece of poetic justice is reported from a town in Oregon. One morning a young man called upon the editor of the only paper in the county, and asked permission to look at the files of that paper for 1869. It was granted. While the editor was in bed, waiting till his wife could wash his shirt, that young man carried away the file, nor was it ever seen again until his lawyer offered it in evidence during the trial of an action for $5,000 damages for an alleged libel, which that young man brought against the editor. It is gratifying to learn that the plaintiff recovered 6¼ cents damages, and was arrested by the editor on a charge of stealing books, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years,

## LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

### NEW-YORK.

Capt. PIERCE, of the schooner *Burdett Hart*, from Baltimore, reports that on July 25, at 8 A. M., twenty miles south south-east from Barnegat, he fell in with a fore and aft schooner, loaded with pine-wood, capsized, lying on her broadside; the first part of her name was *Isaac*, had six men on her side; laid by her for four hours and made three attempts to get a line to her, but the heavy gale blowing at the time from north-east and the heavy sea running, could not succeed in taking them off. She lay with her broadside well out of water. As the gale moderated soon after, it is probable the crew were taken off by some passing vessel.

Workmen have commenced on the basin for the fountain in Washington-square. Last year, about election time, when the work of improving the square was commenced, the number of employes was suddenly and largely increased there. A torch-light procession followed; red shirts were given to those who helped to make the parade attractive in numbers. On the following day and for many others afterward, until subsequent to the time of the election, the employes wore the same red shirts which were worn on the night of the Tammany procession, showing the close connection between our park improvements and Tammany politics.

JOHN KILLENAN, No. 323 Second-avenue, and WM. T. HARDENBROOK, who do business at No. 40 Ann-street, as the Manhattan Bill Posting Company, were arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SCOTT, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of fraud. They had been given a lot of posters valued at $40 by FRANK LESLIE to be posted up in the City, and they were arrested by Officer VAN BUSKIRK, of the Sixth Precinct, when in the act of selling the bills for old paper at No. 25 Ann-street. They were committed for trial.

Yesterday nine cases of cruelty to horses were reported. GEORGE GEIGER was committed by Judge SHANDLEY, at Jefferson Market, for driving a horse before a loaded ice-cart with several large maturated sores under the collar. GEIGER stated that he had pointed out to his "boss" the condition of the animal before he left the stable, but was ordered to drive the horse. The cart belonged to the ice-merchants, BURKE BROTHERS, of No. 428 West Thirty-third-street.

The divers who are at work leveling the stones which are being "dumped" for the foundation of the new pier near Castle Garden attract crowds of sightseers daily. A great improvement has been made in their apparatus during the past week. Instead of air being pumped down to them by hand, a small steam-engine has been placed on a boat, and this is made to work the air apparatus and several minor operations connected with the unloading of stone besides.

One of our City officials—a gentleman prominently in the Ring—was applied to recently by a person desirous of purchasing a valuable house and lot belonging to the prosperous official for terms of sale of the property. The friend of Mayor HALL and Mr. CONNOLLY scratched his head, looked bewildered, and finally, with a puzzled air, asked with an oath, "Do I own that house?" Upon being assured that he did own it, he proceeded to talk business.

MICHAEL MCCARTY, of No. 187 Raymond-street, Brooklyn, was committed by Judge SHANDLEY, yesterday, for driving a team of horses before a heavily-loaded truck—one horse having raw sores on the breast and shoulder, under the collar, and the other a large raw sore on the top of the neck, on which the collar rested. The truck was loaded with twelve barrels of beer, owned by GOODSPEED & WHITE, of Front-street, Brooklyn.

The new school-buildings which are being constructed at the rear of Trinity Building, for the purpose of a day and Sunday school, are rapidly advancing. The buildings are in the Gothic style of architecture, and are composed of red brick with sandstone facings. The whole building will be replete with every convenience, both for teachers and scholars, and will probably be opened in the Autumn

The Ninth Regiment National Guard propose giving, shortly, a grand promenade concert at the Grand Opera House in aid of the widows of their gallant dead, Sergeant WYATT and privates PAIGE and PRYOR. The proposed encampment at Long Branch has been abandoned, and it is extremely doubtful whether the regiment will appear again in public until the occasion of the regular division parade required by law.

A regular meeting of the New-York Saengerrunde was held last evening at Germania Hall, Nos. 291 and 293 Bowery, and an election for officers to serve during the ensuing year was held, resulting in the re-election of the old Board. The Saengerrunde now numbers 370 members, and they will celebrate their Midsummer night's festival at Jones' Wood on the 10th of August.

By authority of the Secretary of War, First Lieut. ASA BIRD GARDNER has been detailed as Assistant Judge Advocate *pro tem*, of the Military Department of the East at the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL. He will attend to such other special staff duty, in connection with the habeas corpus and other cases before the civil Courts as may be required.

The work of constructing the main sewer in Second-avenue, through the solid rock, above Sixtieth-street, is attended with great difficulties. As many men as possible are engaged in this work, both night and day, but still it is calculated that it will take this gang of thirty men one year to complete one-sixth of a mile.

La Famille is the name of a newly-formed French benevolent society, which is rapidly increasing in strength and popularity, and already includes as members a large number of leading French citizens. M. H. RANHAUD was elected President of the Society; M. GERDY Vice-President; Secretary, E. PARISOT; Treasurer, A. VATABLE.

No pleasure-park looks more forlorn or miserable at the present time than Madison Park. Scarcely a piece of green sward can be seen; the paths are all cut up, and nothing meets the eye but spades, shovels and excavations. Even the sparrows seem to have forsaken their old haunts there.

The violent wind which prevailed on Tuesday, although not doing any considerable damage, left several marks of its force in the streets yesterday. Bricks from chimneys, slates and tiles from houses, and quantities of leaves and small branches of trees liberally strewed the streets in some places.

The French lodges Concorde and Sincérité are making extensive arrangements for an excursion and a picnic, which is to come off on the 6th of next month, and the proceeds of which will be devoted to the aid of French widows and orphans in this City.

Several fires occurred last evening, which were extinguished before any but the most trifling damage to property was done. At No. 303 Water-street, occupied as a dance-house, CAROLINE SCANLAN had her hand severely burned while putting out the flames.

Nineteen inmates of two disreputable negro houses, at Nos. 76 and 78 Grand-street, including MAX LEVY and JENNIE JACKSON, the proprietors, were locked up for examination yesterday by Justice SHANDLEY, of Jefferson Market Police Court.

Detective EUSTACE, of the Central Police, yesterday arrested TOMMY PRICE, alias Deafy, on a charge of picking the pocket of Dr. KIMBARK of a gold watch, valued at $200, on a Third-avenue car. The prisoner is locked up at Police Head-quarters.

Crossing South Fifth-avenue, at the intersection of Bleecker-street, yesterday, was so pleasant that the neighbors had to lay a cross-walk of loose bricks. They expect to be heavily assessed even for this trifling privilege.

The signal station in Broadway is rapidly advancing. The front and sides, which are composed of corrugated iron, are being screwed on, and what a few weeks ago looked most unsightly, is beginning to present quite a shapely appearance.

Judge A. L. ROACHE, of Indianapolis; United States Senator POWELL CLAYTON, of Arkansas; Gen. G. B. RAUM, of Harrisburg; Gen. JAMES NEGLEY, of Pittsburg, and Hon. F. A. WINSTON, of Chicago, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

One of the worst-looking corners in New-York is the south-east of Seventh-avenue and Eighteenth-street, where a series of very dilapidated one-story shanties look like a great blot on the recently materially improved neighborhood.

A young lad a day or two ago found secreted behind a pile of lumber on the West Twentieth-street dock a pistol and a pocket-book containing $30. Are these proceeds of a robbery which the Police almost detected?

The fifth annual picnic of Architect Lodge No. 519, F. and A. M., was very largely attended yesterday. The net profit from the sale of tickets will be used to improve the common burial place of the lodge.

A splendid Indian coat-of-mail is on view in Hudson-street. It is entirely made of tanned alligators skin covered with the finest kind of plaited chain. The epaulets are pieces of ivory one inch in thickness.

The Eleventh Assembly District Republican Association, of which Mr. MARSHALL O. ROBERTS is President, met at No. 468 Sixth-avenue last evening, but immediately adjourned without transacting any business.

The sectional dry dock at the foot of Clinton-street, East River, was sunk about ten days ago, and several efforts have been made to raise it, but not until yesterday morning were they rewarded with success.

JOHN H. WESLEY WELLS, the colored man arrested on a charge of passing a counterfeit $20 bill at a low place on Church-street, proved to be innocent, and was released by Commissioner SHIELDS yesterday.

MICHAEL MURPHY, a coal-passer on the steamer *Mexico*, fell overboard on Tuesday evening at Pier No. 8 North River, and was drowned. Yesterday the body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

A few days ago the sectional dock at the feet of Rutgers-street was lowered to receive a large vessel, and could not be raised, After much effort the submerged dock was yesterday placed above water.

Secretary of War, BELKNAP, yesterday visited the Board in session at the head-quarters of Gen. MCDOWELL, for the purpose of preparing a new code for the government of the army.

In the window of a store in Eighth-avenue a superb piece of cedar is exhibited. It is said to have been brought from Jerusalem by a traveler, who claims that it is 1,500 years old.

The culverts at the corner of Eighth-avenue and Twentieth-street are in a bad condition. Whenever there is a heavy fall of rain the street is rendered wholly impassible.

A new pavement called the "Dura" is being laid in the lower part of Warren-street. It is composed of broken stone, gravel, sand and tar, rammed down by a steam-hummer.

The Fire Commissioners yesterday promoted MICHAEL REEVES, Assistant Foreman Hook and Ladder Company No. 1, to be Foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8.

The business of public cartmen is very dull just at present, and much complaint is made by them. They declare that they are unable to support their families properly.

West Fourteenth-street has become a popular thoroughfare for the display of speed in fast horses. Every evening, after 6 o'clock, scores of them dash along at a furious rate.

Mr. N. P. SEWELL, of Rockaway, Long Island, yesterday sent his check for $20 to this office, for the relief of the WEBSTER family, in Vandam-street.

The traffic in lager-beer is smaller this Summer in this City, than for years before. The German dispensers of the national bevarage are complaining loudly.

A leave of absence for fourteen days, based on a surgeon's certificate of disability, has been granted Second Lieut. J. W. SUMMERHAYS, of the Eighth Infantry.

JOHN MCGEE, who was injured on the 8th inst. at Greenpoint, Long Island, by being run over by a train of cars, died yesterday at St. Luke's Hospital.

The Liederkranz Society will give its first Summernight's festival of the season at Jones' Wood, this evening, weather permitting.

A new article of furniture is exhibited in the Bowery. It will either serve as a bed, a seat, a table, or a traveling trunk.

Yesterday afternoon, at No. 189 Bowery, States Rights Lodge No. 46, I. O. of O. F., presented P. G. DAVID MOSS a Past Grand's jewel valued at $500.

The market this year is fairly glutted with all kinds of farm produce. Prices are correspondingly low, and farmers make a close shave on the returns.

Blackberries and raspberries fell five cents per quart yesterday—the weather acting upon the quotations. The sales were immense.

Gen. BRYAN, of Texas; Hon. F. B. PAPY, of Florida, and Col. W. B. WIGGS, of Memphis, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

Hon. GEO. GILLUM, of Connecticut, and Rev. Dr. BALDWIN, of Chicago, are at the Coleman House.

Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, and Gen. J. E. SMITH, of the United State Army, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Hon. JOHN GANSON, of Buffalo, and P. S. GILMORE, of Boston, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

The ship *Eugenie*, from Hamburg, landed her passengers yesterday afternoon at Castle Garden.

Ex-United States Senator JAMES DIXON, of Connecticut, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Senator GEORGE E. SPENCER, of Alabama, is at the Everett House.

Judge SHARSWOOD, of Philadelphia, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

Hon. D. C. YOUNG, of Montreal, is at the Grand Hotel.

Judge ABBOTT, of Boston, is at the Brevoort House.

### BROOKLYN.

At a meeting of the Assessors, yesterday, a communication was received, signed A. A. LOW, S. B. CHITENDEN, H. E. PIERREPONT, and several other prominent gentlemen, asking that, as the unoccupied property opposite Pierrepont-place, between Montague and Pierrepont streets, had been dedicated as a private park, the tax upon the same should be reduced to a mere nominal sum. The petition was denied, on the ground that the park is not at the disposition of the public.

Considerable excitement was created about three weeks ago by the alleged discovery that Mr. A. R. BASS, who has the contract for supplying the county with Scranton coal, was making money by substituting an inferior article. The difference that this was supposed to make in the whole contract was about $5,000. Yesterday the Superintendents of the Poor, who had the matter under investigation, introduced a resolution exonerating BASS and continuing his contract.

SIMEON BENEDICT, pastor of the Weeksville Colored Methodist Church, was arrested, yesterday, for threatening to shoot some of the children in the Orphan Asylum, in that vicinity. The children, he said, were annoying him, and in order to end that state of things he armed himself with a shot-gun, which he was about to use when arrested. He was committed by Justice LYNCH for examination.

An inquest was held yesterday morning by Coroner WHITEHILL on the body of CHARLES F. BURROUGHS, of No. 310 Livingston-street, who shot himself on Tuesday night. The evidence taken showed that deceased, who was a young man, had for some time past been living an exceedingly fast life. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the evidence.

Yesterday afternoon the wife of JAMES BRUNET, of Third and North Fifth streets, Williamsburg, while inflamed with liquor, seized a tumbler and hurled it at his head, fracturing his skull and leaving him in a dying condition. The injured man was attended by Dr. JAMES SWEENEY, who has very little hopes of his recovery.

There were 236 deaths in Brooklyn during the past week—65 men, 59 women, 96 boys and 75 girls. Of these 50 died of cholera infantum, 29 of disease of the brain, 27 of consumption, 20 of marasmus, 5 of small-pox, 4 of sun-stroke and 1 of old age. There were 2 suicides, 2 killed by shooting and 1 burned to death.

JOHN CONNORS, charged with the murder of JOHN GASS, in Williamsburg, in January last, was admitted to bail yesterday in the sum of $20,000, by Judge MCCUE.

Warrants were issued yesterday by Justice WALSH for the arrest of twenty-four liquor-dealers, alleged to be carrying on their business without a license.

The waters in and around Flushing abound at present with immense quantities of bass and blue-fish. One gentleman recently caught in three hours forty pounds of both.

The work on the Baptist Church, Flushing, is to be commenced immediately. Large contracts have been given out for it.

### STATEN ISLAND.

A rough-looking fellow, named J. F. HOLT, was arraigned before Judge KILPATRICK yesterday afternoon, at New-Brighton, on the charge of having violently assaulted Mrs. HAGGERTY, the wife of Justice HAGGERTY, entering her residence during the absence of her husband, and striking her several times in the face, knocking out three front teeth. He was committed without bail.

At 11½ o'clock yesterday forenoon the body of an old man was washed ashore off the Kills at New-Brighton. The deceased had no whiskers, and wore a gary coat, with dark pantaloons and vest. There were marks of India ink on the breasts and shoulders. He was about five feet eight inches in height. Coroner DEMPSEY held an inquest.

MICHAEL WATSON, ELIZA APPLEBY, JOHN H. APPLEBY and WM. ROBERTS had a free fight yesterday on the Star road, Port Richmond. WATSON was badly bruised, and WM. ROBERTS was stabbed in a serious manner by ELIZA APPLEBY, who was held in $1,000 to answer, and WATSON and APPLEBY were fined $20 each.

THOMAS JOHNSON, colored, was accidentally drowned yesterday while bathing near West Brighton. The body was subsequently recovered.

The excursionists, who were compelled to remain on Tuesday night last on Staten Island, returned to the City yesterday morning.

### NEW-JERSEY.

A Court-martial has been called to try Alderman JAMES A. GEAYER, of Hoboken, for insubordination on the 12th inst. Mr. GEAYER is a member of Major HANT's battalion, which was on duty upon that day. The Alderman, during the afternoon, asked to be excused from further duty, in order to go to New-York. This was refused, and he forthwith doffed his uniform and went without the desired permission. The trial will take place next week.

The storms which have continued so persistently during the month, have completely submerged the flats at Hoboken and the open land lying between that city and Jersey City. These places are never fit to live in, and are now so utterly uninhabitable that the few persons living there have been almost entirely compelled to leave their homes.

Mr. J. S. TAYLOR, of Jersey City, who was referred to in a morning paper yesterday as the "Champion speculator of Jersey City," publishes a long communication in the Jersey City papers, denying the charges of fraud made against him by LAWRENCE BROTHERS, from whom he purchased a paper-collar manufactory.

By the breaking of a small bridge at Hoboken yesterday, about 200 persons were precipitated into the river. The water was not over their heads, and nobody was drowned. They had assembled to witness a tub-race, which, on account of the accident, was postponed.

Forty-five dogs remain in the Newark pound, and twenty-nine were drowned yesterday. Three hundred and forty-eight have been disposed of thus far this month.

PATRICK RAFFERTY, the old man who was burned to death in the Camden-street fire at Newark, left a will bequeathing his property, valued at $5,000, to a nephew.

Unlicensed liquor-dealers are creating a good deal of trouble for the Newark authorities.

The Newark Schuetzen organization has resolved to sell its shooting park.

The Newark Schuetzenfest is to come off in September.

The Newark brewers had a parade and picnic yesterday.

## ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—The Navy Department has ordered Master Mansfield to coast survey duty.

Detached—Lieut.-Commander Sigsbee, from the Naval Academy, and ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Master Field, from the receiving ship *Vermont*, and ordered to coast survey duty; Passed Assistant Surgeon Pitcher, from the New-York Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Worcester*.


[Advertisement.]

KNOX has a happy faculty of adapting his Hats not only to the heads of the wearers, but also to the localities where they are to be worn. He has a full-dress Summer Hat for the street, which gives a finish to a fashionable wardrobe. He has a suitable Hat for the sea-shore, which imparts to the wearer a maritime air. His Mountain Hat has a picturesque style, suggestive of scenic contrasts and perilous adventure. Then there is his Hat for the angler, with its wide and shady brim, and the light jaunty Hat for horseback. The fact is that KNOX is a true artist in his pursuit, and makes his Hats correspond with the circumstances by which they are surrounded, and it should not surprise us to find him in the progress of his art projecting Hats that shall be expressive even of the thoughts which are passing in the heads they are intended to cover.


## NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

**Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.**

**News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.**

### Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Deutschland | July 29 | New-York | Bremen. |
| St. Laurent | July 29 | New-York | Havre. |
| City of Wash'n | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| Calabria | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| England | July 29 | New-York | Liverpool. |
| India | July 29 | New-York | Glasgow. |

FOR HAVANA, &C.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Columbia | July 27 | New-York | Havana. |
| City of Mexico | July 27 | New-York | V. Cruz. |

### Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY,

For Havana, West Indies and Mexico, via Sisal and Vera Cruz, by the *City of Mexico*, at 2 P. M. (The Postmaster-General advises that mail-matter for *Northern Mexico, below Eagle Pass*, should be marked and sent "via New-Orleans," thus saving about thirty days in transmission)....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Columbia*, at 2 P. M....For Bermuda, West Indies, by the *San Francisco*, at 11 A. M.

### Closing of Domestic Mails.

| | |
|---|---|
| North, Poughkeepsie Way | 5 A. M.; 2 P. M. |
| North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central | 5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M. |
| North Way, via Harlem R. R. | 5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. |
| East, via New-Haven | 5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M. |
| East, via Newport | 3 P. M. |
| East, New-Haven Way | 5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M. |
| East, Fall River, rail | 5 P. M. |
| South, Through | 5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M. |
| Philadelphia Way | 5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver | 7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M. |
| West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c | 5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M. |

### Passengers Sailed.

JULY 26.—*In steam-ship Russia, for Liverpool.*—Mrs. Van Antwerp, Miss Alice Van Antwerp, Mrs. Frances Hinkle, Miss Lizzie Hinkle, Miss Emma Hinkle, Mrs. J. Waters, Joseph S. Clepecy, Geo. W. Kerr, Chas. Bates, Jas. Knox, John Hoey, John Hoey, Jr., Geo. W. M. Sturgess, A. P. Woodruff, Mrs. J. S. Sturgess, Miss Sturgess, A. I. Leith, Miss Josephine Hoey, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Baeder, Miss Elizabeth Baeder, Master Baeder, W. W. Gilbert, Mrs. J. Adams Allen, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Brown, A. G. Greenwood, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Cooke, Miss Y. B. Moorhead and servant, Madame Dieken, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Fiske, Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Comes, A. H. Saxton, B. B. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. John G. Copelin, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Russell, man-servant and maid, 2 Misses Copelin, Miss Anna Newman, Mrs. Louise G. James, Mr. and Mrs. Henry F. Hills, Mr. and Mrs. John Heckling and 3 children, Mrs. Butler Duncan and maid, Miss Butler Duncan, Miss LeClere, Miss Mary Duncan and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Rodsson and man-servant, Mr. and Mrs. L. Greenwood, child, and servant, M. Greenwood, Miss Hewitt, Miss Cooper, A. J. Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. E. Weston, Mr. and Mrs. W. Weston and maid, Miss Alice Weston, Misses Minnie and Emily Weston, Master Alfred Weston, Miss Porter, E. Landfried, Miss E. J. Griffing, Master W. L. Day, James Day, Mr. Williams, Mr. Kimberly, W. Rich, Washington Lee, Hugh Campbell, Fred. de Bidion, Dr. and Mrs. E. L. Findan, J. J. D. Lanier, R. A. Tarlton, C. J. Rich, N. Erlinger, F. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. David Duncan, Miss Duncan, Miss Miller, Master Duncan and 3 servants, A. De Laske and servant, J. G. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. B. Bryer, Rev. Dr. D. W. Turner, D. A. January, J. L. January, Mrs. Stewart, Mrs. Lindell, Miss January, Miss Brother, Jas. F. Bloomer, Wm. King, A. H. Henkle, H. H. Dodge, Mrs. Frout, Miss Gildersleeve, Mr. and Mrs. John Clement, J. Strong, Hy. Ball, John C. Cooper, J. B. G. Cavallier, W. H. Vanderbilt, W. Butler Duncan and man-servant, Foo. De P. Spares, M. K. Meigs and man-servant, C. Knox, Mrs. Henry Pinckney, Henry Heaton, Miss Rosevear, John Sullivan, George Fielding, John Rodgerson, E. Kissack, Edward J. Brinner, Ed. Saunders, E. Heiser, J. G. Hufuaget and child, Miss F. Hufuaget, A. H. Thompson, D. Webb, Mr. and Mrs. M. P. Grant, A. H. Fielding, F. M. Sawyer.

JULY 26.—*In steam-ship Idaho, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Miss Bond, Mrs., Master and Miss Murphy, Mrs. S. T. and Miss Mary M. Derrickson, D. A. Butterfield, N. Wright, Thomas A. Finlayson, E. A. and G. A. Lewis, John Marshall, T. Olwell, W. A. Jenner, Edward Newcomb, Dr. T. Dwight Martin, R. Beaumont, W. Graham, John Reid, J. H. Gand, Mrs. L. T. Guilford, Bolivar Roberts, Mr. Seixas, Mr. and Mrs. Buxton, Mr. and Mrs. E. Hasler, Mrs. A. C. Camp, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Cipperly.

JULY 26.—*In steam-ship Ismalia, for Liverpool.*—James F. Hardy and wife, William Loverock and wife, Alphonse Schurzman, Robert Cameron, William Kerr, Mrs. Rice and 3 children, Charles Ray and wife, Hugo Sporong, Nicoline Spechman, Samuel Atkin, Henry Mears, Thomas Jose, Andrew Murdoch, Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Frost and children, John Ballentine, John Gannel, James Gray, Mr. Mornington, and other passengers in the steerage.

### Passengers Arrived.

JULY 26.—*In steam-ship Cuba, from Liverpool.*—F. A. Campbell, James Wood, Miss N. F. Hill, Miss A. Capitain, Mr. Parrott, lady and 2 children, Mr. Brolley, Miss Brolley, Mrs. E. H. Clapp, Mrs. Paul, G. H. Williams and lady, Jos. Reilley and lady, Dr. Barny's 2 servants, Charles Bailey, Mr. Browne, Mr. Coyle, C. Oyan, Mrs. Woolcot and child, G. Smythe, Joseph Hount, G. C. Byers, Fernando Ferren, Mrs. Davis and son, Mr. Richards, Mr. Dounes, Mr. Bullock and lady, Mr. Chapman, Miss M. Tomlinson, Mr. Urwin, Thomas Curley and lady, Mrs. M. C. Tritchler, Mrs. Sarah Bailey, Mrs. Rathbone, W. H. Rathbone, C. Beers, Mr. Gane, Mr. Fleming, J. E. Kellogg, N. G. Kellogg, W. Crain, A. F. Johnson, Count de Fleurey, Alex. Rumsey and lady, Robert Beattie, Roland Redmond, L. M. Percomtal, Mr. Vaugh and lady, Master F. P. Morgan, Mr. Gledhill and lady, Gen. Smith, lady, child and servant, Mr. Durand, H. P. Williams, C. C. Coban, G. A. Kettredge, W. F. Smith, Mr. Wile, Mrs. Nagil and child, Mr. Sharpless, Mr. Carpenter, S. N. Giddings, James H. Walker, J. L. Young, Mr. Piles, Mr. Hollister, Mr. Murdoch and family, (6 in all,) J. Taylor, H. H. Oakes, E. S. Nadel, Mr. Vaughan, J. W. Low, J. M. Cooper, Mr. Brimmer, C. R. Bush, H. A. Bosaford, Mr. Hagel, S. T. McMaster, H. Lyng, J. Casserly, O. T. Johnson, Mr. Barbour, W. Wilson and child, C. L. Lereshe, C. Knapp, J. H. Goodenor.

*In steam-ship Magnolia, from Savannah.*—W. H. Ray, Mrs. J. Ray and child, H. L. Barnett, L. D. Shaffer, Miss Pruddon, S. C. Pruddon, O. Crowell, T. C. McKenna, D. W. Davis, Mrs. F. Agramonte and servant, Mrs. Fuller, Mrs. Houston, 2 children and servant, Mrs. Bond, 2 children and servant, Miss Bond, Miss Agramonti and servant, P. A. Walsh, Mrs. Walsh, Mrs. Markham, Miss Walsh, R. Rutledge, W. S. Jones, L. Falk, Mrs. L. Falk, E. C. Everston, W. H. Daniel, M. J. Salomon, Major F. W. Reid, L. L. Cutler, M. Fust and son, Mr. Bolshaw, Mrs. Bolshaw, A. Barnett, E. A. Schwartz, Mrs. E. L. Wessels, Mrs. E. L. Bates, Mr. Macomber, Mrs. Macomber and child, Miss Fleming, Mrs. Munger and child, Mrs. R. J. Lacomb and 2 children, Mrs. M. J. Dulenhoffer and child, Capt. D. G. Pierce, wife and 2 children, Miss E. Ashby, Mrs. Blois and 2 children, Col. Kelly, John M. B. Lovell, B. M. Baer, W. C. Snow, John Montgomery, E. Watson, Mr. Osgood, Dr. Houston, S. Stern, D. J. Quinan, Miss C. Agramonte, Mrs. James Wilson, Mrs. Semon and 2 children, Miss Hart, Miss Cornell, Mrs. R. Magee, E. Magee, L. Berwell, Mrs. L. Remmeault, J. L. Garber, C. Rand, O. B. Runner, L. Gachuns, R. Hodgman, Mrs. Rand, H. H. Rice, L. Lantangiu and wife, H. Gorham.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......4:51 | Sun sets......7:21 | Moon sets..1:03

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..2:52 | Gov. Island...3:41 | Hell Gate..5:03

## MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, July 26.

### Cleared.

Steam-ships Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia; Fannie, Fenton, Philadelphia; Wamsutta, Fish, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Russia, (Br.,) Cook, Liverpool, C. G. Francklyn; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Tacony, Nichols, Philadelphia.

Ships Charlotte, (Ger.,) Gatien, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Golden City, (Br.,) Jones, London, C. L. Wright & Co.; Berkshire, (Br.,) Connell, London, Peabody, Willis & Co.; Uhland, (Ger.,) Hodges, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.

Barks Montana, Mudgett, Cronstadt, N. Emery; Valkyria, (Br.,) McKenzie, Pictou, Duncan McCall; Punjaub, (Br.,) McConnell, London, G. & J. Knox & Co., (was reported yesterday as having been cleared for Belfast by J. & J. Robinson & Co.;) Calypso, (Br.,) Whitmore, St. John, N. B., Russell Howe & Co.

Brigs Siloe (Austrian,) Radostovich, London, Slocovich & Co.; Loch Lomond, Clough, Greytown, Nic, R. P. Buck & Co.; Burgomeister Stuve, (Ger.,) Mass, Pernambuco and Bahia, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann; Haidee, (Br.,) Brown, Kingston, Jam., A. H. Solomon & Co.; Manlius, (Br.,) Todd, Havana, J. E. Ward & Co.; Vesta, (Br.,) Ucking, Yarmouth, N. S.; Mary E. Ladd, (Br.,) Wyman, Yarmouth, N. S., Boyd & Hincken; T. H. Haviland, (Br.,) Le Blanc, Pictou, N. S., Hutton, Watson & Co.; Magdala, (Br.,) Campbell, Sackville via St. John, N. B., P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Schrs Ida Richardson, Bedell, Charleston, Evans, Ball & Co.; J. C. Brower, Longstreet, Tom's River, S. J. Godwin & Son; B. F. Reeves, Brenin, Richmond, Van Brunt & Bros.; Atlantic, (Br.,) Barker, Hantsport, via Yarmouth, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Leading Star, (Br.,) Foote, St. John, N. B., Heney & Parker; P. Grant, (Br.,) Bradshaw, Harbor Grace, D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Sparkling Sea, Fulkenburg, Jacksonville, Bentley, Miller & Co.

Sloop Mary Elizabeth, Halleson, New-Haven.

Canal-boat Nettie, Van Buren, Oswego, National Transportation Co.

### Arrived.

Steam-ship Cuba, (Br.,) Moodie, Liverpool July 15 and Queenstown 16th, with mdse. and 280 passengers to Chas. G. Francklyn. July 17, lat. 51 09, lon. 17 33, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; 19th, lat. 50 21, lon. 26 15, passed steam-ship Scotia, hence for Liverpool; 20th, lat. 48 44, lon. 39 32, passed bark Helen Drummond, hence for Gloucester; 21st, lat. 48 12, lon. 38 39, passed a Cunard steamer bound E.; same day, lat. 48 05, lon. 39 18, passed a French steamer bound E.; 26th, 34 miles E. of Sandy Hook, passed steamers Russia and Idaho, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Magnolia, Palmer, Savannah July 22, with cotton, mdse. and passengers to Wm. R. Garrison. Has had strong N. E. gales, with very heavy head sea the entire passage.

Steam-ship Saratoga, Couch, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Baker, Boston, with mdse. and passengers to Wm. P. Clyde.

Steam-ship Volunteer, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. and passengers to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Bark Anna Walsh, Coombs, Newport, Wales 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Carver & Barnes. July 9, lat. 44, lon. 70, spoke fishing schr. Matilda, with 1,000 quintails fish; had one of the crew sick, and supplied her with medicines.

Bark G. P. Paysant, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Knowlton, Ardrossan 60 ds., with pig-iron to order—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Bark Kallisto, (Norw.,) Gerrard, Middleboro 45 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark L. G. Bigelow, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Corning, Newport, June 23, with railroad-iron to order—vessel to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Welkin, Snow, Rotterdam 45 ds., with mdse. to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Normen, (Norw.,) Helgensen, Liverpool 46 ds., with salt to Samuel Thompson's Nephew & Co.—vessel to order.

Bark Rhea, (N. G.,) Buckholtz, Stettin 41 ds. with mdse. to order—vessel to C. Tobias.

Bark Idaho, Richardson, Cienfuegos 17 ds., with sugar to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Bark Arcturus, (N. G.,) Zielke, Hamburg 50 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Abraham Skaile, (Norw.,) Gregersen, Cardiff 67 ds. with railroad iron to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Eureka, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Carmen, Caibarien 11 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to master.

Bark Harry Booth, Chase, Caibarien 12 ds., with sugar and melado to James E. Ward & Co.

Brig Acelia Thurlow, White, Arecelbo, P. R., 14 ds., with sugar to Hicks & Tabing—vessel to B. Thurlow & Son. Left in port brigs Moses Rogers and Alva, for New-York in 2 ds.; July 22, lat. 35, lon. 74, was in co. with brig John Wesley and bark Olivia Davis, both bound N.; 25th, off Absecum, while lying to in a N. E. gale, Herman Musemann and John Schut, seamen, natives of Germany, were washed off the jib-boom and lost.

Brig River Queen, (of Londonderry, N. S.) (Cottam, Tarragona May 8, via Malaga 27th, with mdse. to Gomez, Wallis & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Kildare, Macumber, of and from Windsor, N. S., 12 ds., with 375 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.—vessel to Penniston & Co.

Brig Honor, (Sp.,) Basorado, Havana 15 ds., in ballast to Latasa & Co.

Brig Clara J. Adams, (of Lubec,) McFadden, Buenos Ayres 55 ds., with hides and wool to order—vessel to Jed Frye & Co.

Brig Alfarata, (of St. John, N. B.,) O'Neal, Rockland, N. B., 11 ds., with building stone to G. P. Sherwood—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig J. Leighton, Crowley, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Brig J. L. Pye, (of St. John, N. B.,) Pye, Salt Cay, T. I., 16 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson—vessel to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Budenel, (of Georgetown, P. E. I.,) Gordon, Little Glace Bay 15 ds., with 500 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer.

Brig John Aviles, Peterson, New-London.

Schr. King Bird, Simpson, of and from St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Malanta, Sanford, of and 13 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 180 tons plaster to Crandell, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Martha A., (of St. Andrew, N. B.,) Thomas, Rockland, N. B., 12 ds., with building stone to Bartram Bros.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Hamburg, (of Machias,) Robinson, Musquash, N. B., 9 ds., with spiling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Alruna, Mitchell, of and from St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Percy, Caldwell, St. John, N. B., 16 ds., with lath to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Scio, (of Eastport,) Smith, Musquash, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Ida May, (of St. John, N. B.,) Buck, Hillsboro, N. S., 12 ds., with plaster to Peter I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. Garland, (of Machias,) Libby, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. A. Allison, Allison, Philadelphia, for New Haven.

Schr. A. B. Hayes, Barlow, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Light Boat, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Newport, (new, Br.,) Miller, Windsor, N. S., 9 ds., with plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Peleg Nelson—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Altavela, (of Ellsworth,) Joy, Jacksonville 9 ds., with lumber to Peleg Nelson—vessel to master.

Schr. Cruso, Robinson, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Malabar, Haskell, Machias, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Webster Kelly, Marshal, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Lyra, Pickering, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. New-Zealand, Low, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Sea Queen, Moon, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Bragdon, Calais, with lumber to Chase, Talbot & Co.

Schr. Mail, Linscott, Bath, with lumber to Geo. R. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Willard P. Phillips, Smith, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Chas. Lovering, Hathaway, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. L. D. Wentworth, White, Elizabethport, for Portland.

Schr. John Somes, Allen, Calais, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Native, Dehart, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Emma Green, Collins, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Burdett Hart, Pierce, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Delaware, Snow, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Mary Holmes, Ryder, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. America, Johnson, Elizabethport, for Norwalk.

Schr. Alice B., Wilday, Elizabethport, for Portsmouth.

Schr. Chas. A. Grainer, Wilson, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, Hand, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Kate Williams, Williams, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Helen, Mathews, Elizabethport, for New-Haven.

Schr. Planet, Pratt, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. C. R. Mundy, Sopers, Philadelphia, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Joseph Porter, Burns, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Joseph Baymore, Berg, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Maggie, Cummings, Philadelphia, for Portland.

Schr. Billow, Hart, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. S. T. Wines, Hulse, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Bengal, Hatch, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Teaser, Henly, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ruth Shaw, Shaw, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Eva Glade, French, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Schr. Louisa, Gray, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. William Boardman, Billard, New-London.

Schr. Quoddy, Pike, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Enure, Kenear, Rondout, for Norwich.

Schr. Diadem, London, Rondout, for New-London.

Schr. Josephine, Cook, Rondout, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Mary Eliza, Handy, Rondout, for Salem.

Schr. Boston, Nickerson, Lanesville.

Schr. M. W. Griffin, Griffin, New-Haven.

Schr. Storm Petrel, Hall, New-Haven.

Schr. Eastern Belle, Parker, Frankfort.

Schr. Alice C. Noyes, Baker, Lanesville.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinney, Lanesville.

Schr. James Barrett, Nickerson, Lanesville.

Schr. T. C. Lyman, Hill, Lanesville.

Schr. J. B. Bleecker, York, Stonington.

Schr. Redondo, Moore, Fall River.

Schr. Franklin, Brewster, Frankfort.

Schr. John Ferris, St. John, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Sarah J. Fort, Bugbee, Baltimore.

Schr. R. K. Vaughan, Risley, Boston.

Schr. Alice Oakes, Pillsbury, Vinalhaven.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. W.; clear.

### Sailed.

Steam-ships Ismailia, for Glasgow; Russia and Idaho, for Liverpool; Arragon, for Bristol; Perit, for Port-au-Prince; Georgia, for Charleston.

### By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 26.—Arr. steamer Malta, from Liverpool; bark Albertina, from Africa; brig Isola, from Baltimore.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 26.—Arr. barks Crimea, for Cardiff; Virtuosa, from Havana; schrs. Frank Lucas, from Yucatan; Cornelia, from Philadelphia. Cld. schr. L. E. Edwards, for Wilmington, Del.; Etawan, for Charleston.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 25.—Arr. schrs. Ocean Belle and Osprey, from Hoboken for Boston; Montrose, from Port Johnson for do.; Sea Breeze, from Elizabethport for Salem; Clarissa Allen, from Clinton Point for Portland; Lizzie Poor, from New-York for Belfast; Nevada, from Saco for New-Haven; Dwight Davidson, for Philadelphia. Wind—N. E., blowing heavy, with rain.

July 26.—No arrivals. 7 A. M.—Wind S. E.; thick.

### Spoken, &c.

July 24, lat. 40 40, lon. 68, ship Tuscarora, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia; by pilot-boat G. W. Blunt, No. 11.

June 28, lat. 50 03, lon. 43 16, ship Tweedsdale, from Quebec, for Liverpool, 18 ds. out.

July 11, lat. 47 40, lon. 59 50, steam-ship Europe, bound W.

July 9, lat. 43, lon. 51, ship Ontario, hence for Liverpool.

July 22, lat. 25 40, lon. 74, bark G. W. Roosevelt, hence for Havana, 4 ds. out.

July 22, lat. 33, lon. 69 30, brig J. Brown, from Baltimore, for Porto Rico.

July 17, lat. 41, lon. 50, passed bark John Ellis, of St. John, N. B., bound E.

July 3, lat. 46 43, lon. 56 11, schr. Comooto, from St. John, N. B., bound E.

July 22, lat. 40 29, lon. 68 55, bark Professor Schweigaard, (Norw.,) from Gottenburg, for New-York.

July 23, lat. 40 02, lon. 71, exchanged signals with ship Hudson, hence for London.

July 13, lat. 44 43, lon. 38 11, passed a North German bark, from Boston, for Rotterdam, showing Nos. 7380.

## EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

### Arrived Out.

BREST, July 26.—The General Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Lafayette, Capt. Rousseau, from New-York Saturday, July 15, arr. at this port today, and proceeded for Havre.

LONDON, July 26.—The Cunard steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from Boston July 15, touched at Queenstown yesterday, and proceeded for Liverpool.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NEW-YORK TIMES EXTRA.

SATURDAY, JULY 29.

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